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SPAIN PLANS GOVERNMENT OF LEFT TYPE

Religious Orders to Be Abolished and Family Affairs Socialized

LAWS FOR DIVORCE TO BE LIBERALIZED

Proposed Constitution Puts Disposal of Private Property Into Federal Hands

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 15—The final form of the constitution which will be presented to the Cortes Tuesday discloses a much more radical document than when first drafted, according to an unofficial but trustworthy forecast of its five most important chapters, published by the press yesterday.

The whole structure of the family in Spain is to be socialized, and the state itself will assume intimate control of family affairs, if present measures proposed in the draft constitution are accepted by the Cortes.

Socialization of Property

Divorce is to be granted freely on the basis of mutual consent, the wife being required simply to demand such action, while the husband will be forced to make substantiated grievance. Natural offspring are to be recognized for the first time in Spanish history and to have equal rights with those born in wedlock.

Confirmation is contained in the draft of the recent rumor that religious orders will be abolished and their property nationalized. Gradual socialization of private property is also provided for, and in cases of sufficient social necessity the Government is empowered to seize such property without indemnification.

The Spanish Parliament will consist of but one house—the Chamber of Deputies—composed of men and women of 23 years or more, elected by direct vote for a five-year term. They will be eligible for reëlection. The entire chamber will be renewed simultaneously for five years. Priests may be elected to the Chamber, but army and naval officers are barred while on active service.

Restrictions on Presidency

The American system—at least in part—has won over the earlier recommendation that the French plan be copied in the election of President. The Chief Executive of the Spanish Republic, who must be at least 40 years of age, is to be elected by direct popular vote instead of by the Chamber. While his salary remains to be fixed by subsequent legislation, his term is set at six years, and although eligible

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Lindberghs Reach Karaginsk Island, Flying 1067 Miles

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 15 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were at Karakinsk Island today, having flown to Asia from Alaska across Bering Sea.

Their landing on the island on the east coast of Siberia after a 1067-mile flight across the sea from Safety Bay, near Nome, Alaska, was announced by the naval radio station on St. Paul Island.

The fliers are stated to have reached the little volcanic island at 1:49 a. m. eastern standard time, 3:49 p. m. on Karaginsk Island.

The Lindberghs left Safety Bay at 9 a. m. Friday (3 p. m. eastern standard time) and crossed the northern sea in 10 hours and 49 minutes. The story of the flight was told piecemeal in radio reports sent during its progress. All Nome watched as the plane disappeared toward Asia.

The St. Paul Island radio station made its first contact with the plane 20 minutes after the takeoff and worked with it at intervals until Mrs. Lindbergh advised she was reeling in her antenna preparatory to landing.

Colonel Lindbergh kept the speed of his ship close to 100 miles an hour. After about two hours of flying Mrs. Lindbergh reported low fog, a wind of five miles an hour and a smooth sea. She was attempting to make contact with Russian wireless stations in Siberia.

Keeping to the north of the storm area, the plane continued its steady progress. Mrs. Lindbergh reported sighting Cape Navarin, 250 miles west of St. Lawrence Island, at 7:40 p. m., eastern standard time, saying the plane was flying high and that the visibility was good.

The Lindberghs, because of crossing the Greenwich line in the Bering Sea, landed in the afternoon of the day after they took off, whereas their actual flying time was 10 hours and 49 minutes.

Karaginsk Island, a small body of volcanic origin, lies about 25 miles off the coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, and is about 1300 miles from Tokyo. It is little more than a trading post, with a main village of a few crude habitations.

Colonel Lindbergh previously arranged for a cache of fuel at Karaginsk to supply him for the hop to Petropavlovsk, largest town on the Kamchatka peninsula, 360 miles to the south.

Buy Wheat for Birds Is Delaware's Motto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dover, Del., Aug. 15

AS A means of helping the farmers of this State, every citizen of Delaware is being urged to buy two bushels of wheat at 75 cents a bushel and to store it until winter, when it would be scattered about homes, in woodlands and in fields as food for the birds.

Many citizens, among them scores of business men, have subscribed to the scheme.

World Peace Declared Best Road to Trade

Political Stability Found Needed in Germany and South America

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15—Reconstruction of political stability in Germany, South America and other areas threatened by political revolution was the remedy contributed today to the efforts of the Institute of Politics to find a way out of the present world economic situation.

A broad fabric of economic policy is gradually being developed here. Its deliberations were opened by the proposal of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, that a horizontal scaling down of all tariff barriers would relieve the depression.

Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago yesterday held that heavy government spending based on heavy borrowing would provide a stimulus to business recovery.

Today Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics presented an exhaustive analysis of the causes of economic depression which he said can be controlled in the future only by the coöperation of the major national banks in bringing about credit control.

Future Most Important

He considered the problem of the future as the most important, but turned to the immediate problem of recovery from the present depression with the conclusion that until political stability is achieved the application of any remedy is likely only to leave the investment market in a stagnant and liquid condition.

The academic surroundings of the conference room were in marked contrast to the character of the group which listened intently to Professor Gregory's analysis of the situation. Geologic pictures of mountains and glaciers were on the walls, but there was nothing academic in the men who sat at the round table and verified Professor Gregory's observations by quotations from meetings of the Federal Reserve Board and by opinions from some of the leading industrial executives of the country.

Big business was sitting there intently listening to the London economist and when he finished voiced unqualified and hearty approval. Mr. Malcolm C. Rorty, former vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company said it was the most complete and lucid exposition of the depression he had ever heard.

Stresses Price Control

Professor Gregory built his study on the premise that price control is essential to prevent recurrence of depression. He added that the stock market crash of 1929 has proven,

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Fliers Are Fined In Japanese Court

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon Jr., American aviators, were fined by the district court here today for violation of the strict aviation laws of Japan.

Each fine was 2050 yen ($1025). One thousand dollars of each fine was for violating civil aviation laws and $25 for flying over Japanese fortified areas recently.

Vernacular newspapers quoted aviation bureau officials as asserting that Mr. Pangborn and Mr. Herndon would be prohibited from flying in Japan again. If enforced, this would mean abandonment of their planned flight to Seattle. Rengo news agency, however, said officials of the communication, foreign and home offices would confer later to decide this point.

The news agency further said the American fliers' plane would not be confiscated in view of testimony of Mr. Herndon that his mother and sister held an interest in the machine. Both fliers were in court as the decision was handed down.

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REICH FASCISM FOUND TENDING TO MILDER FORM

Meetings of Statesmen of Germany and Italy Have Deep Import

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 15—The visit of the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, to Rome, and the promise of Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, and Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister, to visit Berlin have a political importance that was largely overshadowed by the Prussian plebiscite. Diplomatic movements in Paris, London and Berlin were chiefly financial. Between Berlin and Rome they were political.

They have two aspects. One is internal, the other external. The internal aspect is indeed linked up with the Prussian plebiscite. Whether in the immediate future or more remotely, it is clear that the strength of the Hitlerites in Germany is such that the question may arise—strange as it now appears—as to the feasibility of a working alliance between the Roman Catholic Centrists and the Hitlerites.

It is well argued that to convert a revolutionary party into a party of order it is often desirable to offer it participation in the Government. The Roman Catholic Centrists are now dependent on the support of the Social Democrats. This is purely tactical and may be withdrawn.

Legal Methods Favored

Herr Adolf Hitler himself has not only declared in favor of legal methods, but has in practice moved toward legality and has severely condemned the section of his party which would employ other than constitutional weapons. As German Fascism develops it tends to lose its revolutionary character and its gradual transformation is not unlikely.

It has passed through a period of anti-Roman Catholicism and it is remarked by such an observer as Mr. William Martin in the Journal de Geneve as evidence of coming changes that recently took Herr Hitler's representative, Captain Gohring, on a mission to the Pope. Signor Mussolini has said that Fascism is a purely Italian phenomenon, but nevertheless those who in other countries adopt his earlier methods naturally look on him as the leader. Hitlerites advocate close Germano-Italian coöperation.

Dr. Bruening's relations with Signor Mussolini therefore pleases the Hitlerites. It is also observed that Dr. Bruening had an audience with the Pope, which may set in motion political influences. Without attaching undue significance to these facts they cannot be altogether ignored, and they indicate one possible path which may be tentatively tried in

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'Herbert Hoover' On Trial Voyage Down Mississippi

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 15 (AP)—Named for the Iowa-born President of the United States, the world's largest Diesel-powered tow boat today was christened by Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn, wife of the Inland Waterways Corporation head.

Shortly after the ceremony, the Herbert Hoover, captained by the veteran of the lower river, G. R. Rogers, turned its prow southward for the three-hour trial voyage of the Mississippi.

The boat bears little resemblance to its predecessors. There are few reminders of the boats that have plied up and down the Mississippi these many years. The big pilot wheel of the kind Mark Twain once handled is gone. In its place are two levers controlled by small motors. There is no big paddle wheel, side or stern; these have given way on the Herbert Hoover to twin screw propellers.

It is a large boat, with an overall length of 226 feet. With 150 tons of fuel oil, it draws six feet of water. The machinery pit amidships is 58 feet long and 33 feet wide and houses twin motors each weighing 100 tons. The Diesels together can develop 2200 horsepower.

The Herbert Hoover is capable of moving 10,000 tons of freight in one tow.

The boat will be taken down the river possibly the latter part of next week. Listed at the port of New Orleans, it is to be put into service between that city and St. Louis.

Gave Free Rides; Fined $10—Pshaw!

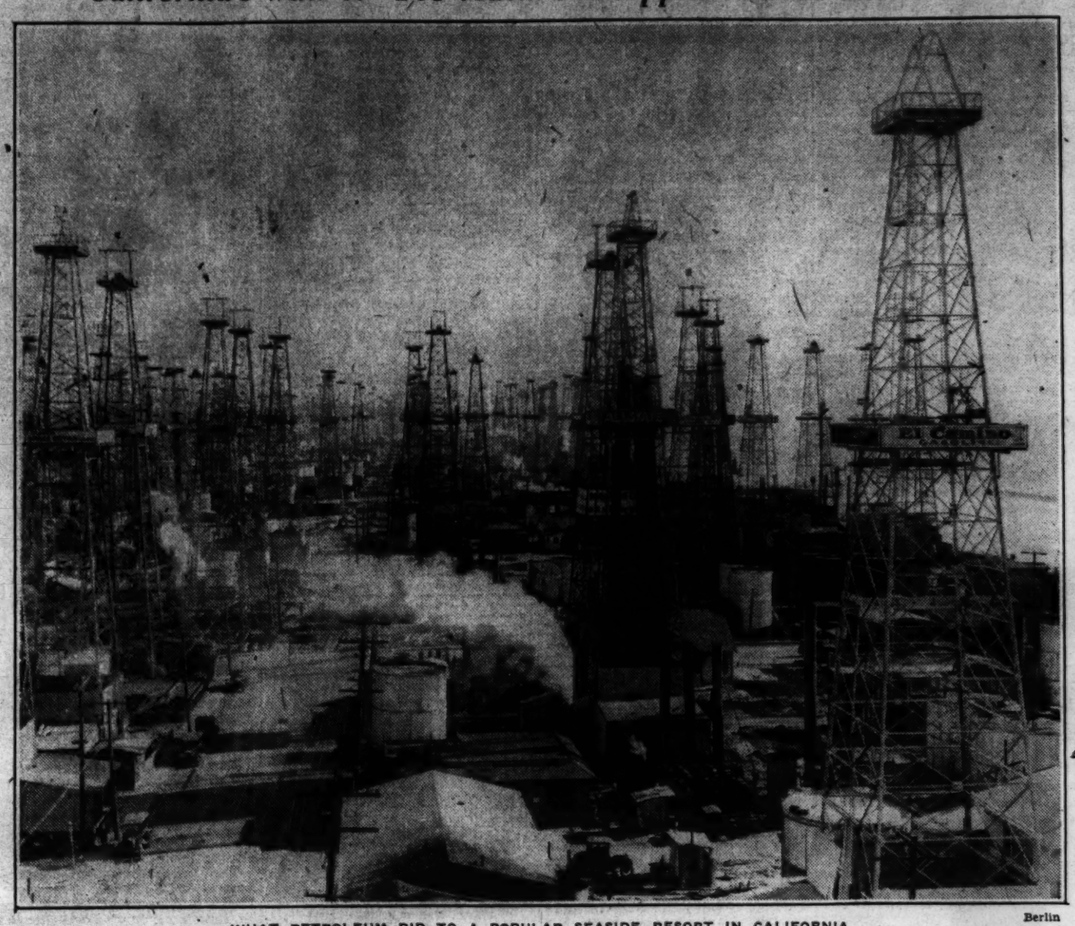
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 15—Because Mr. Oliver Shaw gave his friends a lift in to town each morning in his car, he was today fined $10 and costs by the police magistrate for unlawfully competing with the street railway.

The case caused considerable interest, being taken as a precedent. Mr. Shaw and his friends denied that they were charged for the rides, but, because they bought gasoline now and then on the way in, Mr. Shaw was fined.

The street railway has had spotters on the trail of cars which picked up persons in the suburbs and gave them a lift, and the Shaw case today was the first prosecution. The company announced its intention of prosecuting motorists who persisted in giving lifts to passengers who would otherwise be carried on the street cars.

California's Wail of 'Too Much Oil' Appears to Be Borne Out



WHAT PETROLEUM DID TO A POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT IN CALIFORNIA

This Is at Venice, Which Is a Part of the City of Los Angeles. Time Was When It Was a Stretch of Beach and Given Up to a Small Summer Colony of Frame Houses. Oil Was Discovered and Almost Overnight This Forest of Derricks Sprang Up.

Berlin

OIL SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA ADDS TO GLUT

Producers, However, Push Plan Seeking to Cut Down the Output

The world oil situation appears to be unchanged with overproduction and declining prices more or less general.

Especially in the oil sections of the United States are the results of flush production and low prices being felt.

Oil men in Illinois have organized to combat cut-price wars now prevalent in St. Louis and Chicago, and Texas gushers continue to flood the market, with Oklahoma still demanding $1 a barrel for its oil.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Too much oil."

This terse remark of a large oil operator characterizes public opinion regarding the present status of the petroleum industry in California, which has been through a period of economic stress since late in 1929. Conditions appear to show that the overproduction of oil is on a world-wide basis.

Despite this condition, however, and in the absence of legislation regulating production, producers throughout the State are pushing forward a plan by which they hope to rescue themselves from further loss.

The essential factor in this plan is an agreement among the various interests concerned that they will limit the mining of crude oil, regardless of the potential production of the State, to an amount which can be absorbed readily by the available market. At the present time this allowable production has been set at a maximum of 487,500 barrels a day, which is prorated among all fields. The potential production from existing wells is re-

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Theory of Shifting Continents Backed By German Expedition to Greenland

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 15—The first results of the German expedition to Greenland, originally led by the late Prof. Alfred Wegener, are now beginning to drift in and promise interesting revelations.

This expedition, which was financed by the "Research Association of German Science," started out in April of last year and spent the entire winter in Greenland.

One of the most interesting discoveries which was telegraphed by expedition members to Berlin a few days ago is that the ice in center Greenland 3000 meters high has a thickness of 2700 meters at about 9000 feet.

As a comparison it might be stated that the biggest glacier in Switzerland is only 300 meters thick. The figure of 2700 meters is considered here as confirming Professor Wegener's theory of shifting continents.

Professor Wegener always maintained that the continents of the earth do not rest on a firm foundation but swim on a soft mass. Greenland is encircled by mountains which form a wreath of rock around the pile of ice in the center.

That this pile should reach down almost 3000 meters is regarded as proof that the ice weighed down the solid rock so that a cross section of Greenland resembles a bowl filled with ice. The rock foundation could only give way if it rests on a layer having a swampy nature.

The theory is that Greenland was once a solid mass of rock and that the heavy load of ice creeping up on it pressed down the center.

The opposite process is noticed in Scandinavia, according to defenders of the Wegener theory. Scandinavia has risen six meters in past centuries and is still rising gradually.

This is attributed to the melting of thick layers of ice which accumulated there during the ice age, and which weighed Scandinavia down. In Greenland, too, ice is beginning to melt and thus one will see in future years whether Greenland rises.

Another argument in favor of the Wegener theory is that Greenland, according to Danish discoveries, moves 36 meters every year toward the west, and that the American and European continents are said to be drifting apart.

Much important meteorological research work was carried out which may enable long-term weather forecasts; but the members of the expedition explain that their observations must first be compared with those made elsewhere before definite conclusions can be drawn.

Fertile Soil and Mild Climate Held Solution of Cuban Riddle

Ease of Sugar Cultivation Blocks Effort to Diversify Crops and Develop Other Resources, Writer Believes; Lauds Machado Policy

The following article, the third of a series explaining the background of the present rebellions in Cuba, is by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who has just returned from Cuba, where he was sent to survey the situation.

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wider diversification of foodstuffs and exportable products might have enabled Cuba to withstand more successfully the economic crisis through which the world has been passing. However, because of the economic slump, which particularly affected the sugar market, the landowner may have learned a lesson of untold benefit, for he has been forced to consider the cultivation of other kinds of crops to strengthen his financial position.

Cuba now is a one-crop nation. One reason is that sugar is easy to grow, for once planted it produces annually during 15 consecutive years. Cultivation requires very little labor. With prices high, planters have prospered, laborers have prospered and all have engaged in a minimum amount of work. Now, the only thing that remains is the minimum amount of work. This unfortunate condition President Machado foresaw months ago.

With the idea of bringing about a wider diversification of agricultural products the President proceeded to construct a 750-mile highway connecting Havana and Santiago, and running through the middle of the island where agricultural fields were rich with possibilities. His desire was to offer the farmers an opportunity to have future products trucked over an accessible, well-constructed road to the city markets where goods could be sold at a fair profit.

Indolence an Obstacle

Wisely, President Machado understood the indolence of his people, and how, like natives of most Latin-American countries, the Cubans gave little thought to the growing of foodstuffs. Beans were easy to raise, corn was plentiful, and there was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Rebel Leaders Give Selves Up To Cuban Force

HAVANA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Captured with 12 of his followers, Cuba's former President, Gen. Mario G. Menocal, was en route to Havana today aboard a Cuban gunboat and the government maintained that the revolt which he led was nearing an end.

With General Menocal were Col. Carlos Mendieta, gray-haired veteran of Cuba's war for independence, and 11 of the island's most prominent citizens. They surrendered yesterday to the commander of the gunboat Fernandez Guevedo in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

President Machado, leading a campaign of pacification in Santa Clara province against those who sought the overthrow of his administration, radioed orders that the insurgents were to receive full courtesies of political prisoners pending disposition of their cases.

The surrender was viewed by government supporters as the turning point of the seven-day revolution which began last Sunday morning.

News of the Government's success spread quickly through Havana, and excited groups gathered on street corners to discuss it. Official quarters said only one insurgent leader, Señor Miguel Mariano Gomes, former Mayor of Havana, is unaccounted for.

Insurgent sources said despite the capture of the leaders, that the war against the Government would go on.

Revolt to Continue, Delegates Maintain

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote, delegate-general of the Cuban rebels, said today that the uprising in his homeland would continue, despite the capture of Gen. Mario G. Menocal.

"The revolution is a movement of the people and does not depend on the success of chieftains," he said.

Members of the revolutionary delegation argued that those captured were not actual field leaders.

"Col. Aurelio Hevia, Dr. Fernando Mendes Penate and Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomes are at the head of armed continsents," said one member. "They apparently have been doing the fighting and will continue to wage a bitter struggle to the end."

FIVE GOVERNORS REJECT SCHEME TO RUIN COTTON

Farm Board Says 10 of 14 Must Accede to Obtain Federal Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Out of six replies from state executives so far received by the Federal Farm Board from 14 of the governors it queries on its proposal that cotton growers destroy one-third of their crop, five have rejected it, and one asked to be excused from action.

The states refusing the plan are: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas. California asked to be excused as it produced only 1 per cent of the cotton crop.

The rejections makes the outlook of the plan very doubtful. The board declared that 10 of the 14 cotton states must approve it, to obtain federal coöperation.

What the board will do next is uncertain. James C. Stone, chairman, declared that the board has considered no alternative as yet. It is practically certain that stabilization purchases will not be resumed. The board already has 1,300,000 bales of last year's crop on its hands that it would like to get rid of.

Alabama Man Proposes Board Hold Its Cotton

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 15 (AP)—Representative Miles C. Allgood (D.) of Alabama, in a telegram to Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, last night proposed that Government cotton be held until December, 1933, and that cotton farmers sign an agreement to sell a bale of this year's crop and hold a bale until December, 1932.

Arizona Cotton Growers Refuse to Plow In Crops

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 15 (AP)—Gov. George W. P. Hunt said today most of the answers he had received from Arizona cotton growers to his query as to their reaction to the Federal Farm Board proposal that one-third of this year's crop be destroyed "indicate the plan is looked upon with disfavor in this State."

Texas Governor Rights His Stand on Cotton Plan

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gov. Ross S. Sterling issued a statement yesterday to correct an erroneous impression that he had indorsed the proposal that southern farmers plow up and destroy a third of the cotton crop.

Give Cotton to the Poor, Georgia Man Suggests

NEWMAN, Ga., Aug. 15 (AP)—Representative W. C. Wright (D.) of Georgia yesterday said the proposal of the Federal Farm Board to destroy one-third of the present cotton crop was a "frenzied suggestion wholly impractical."

Cotton Supplies on Hand Up July 31 Over Last Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Cotton supplies on hand in the United States were reported today by the census bureau to have aggregated 6,369,405 bales on July 31, as compared with 4,530,583 bales a year ago, and 2,311,988 bales two years ago.

PRESIDENT SEEKS JOBS ASSURANCE

Plan Depends on Support of Employers and Industry

MOVE IS REGARDED AS MORALE AGENCY

Distinguished From Insurance; Includes Measure to Aid Unemployed

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—A plan calling for the guaranteeing of jobs of employed workers during the coming winter is understood to be under consideration by President Hoover.

The plan, if instituted, would have to be voluntary. Employers could not be coerced into such a program, it is pointed out. Its success would depend entirely upon the extent to which the President could secure the support of employers and industry in general in making the project sufficiently effective.

The objectives are: By assuring workers of their jobs, the apprehension of unemployment would be lifted and they would be willing to spend more freely; a powerful agency of morale would be developed among the workers to offset widespread alarm and concern that is reported current throughout their ranks; and such a plan is seen as a powerful counter-factor against unemployment insurance and dole schemes slated for demand at the forthcoming session of Congress.

The possibilities of industrial support are now being canvassed by the President, it is stated. The appearance at the White House during the past week of Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Julius Barnes, head of the board of the chamber, and Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is declared to have been largely in connection with this proposition.

Plan Is Approved

In administration circles this "employment assurance" plan, as distinguished from "employment insurance" is being hailed with much enthusiasm. It is declared by friends of the President that if he can put this program through it would be a boon to industry and business, as well as an incalculable factor in reviving the morale of the country in general.

The proposal, it must be understood, is not the President's panacea for meeting the economic situation that the country is expected to experience this winter.

The President's complete plan includes measures for aiding those out of work and taking steps to open avenues for employment. But he considers it absolutely essential, it is declared, that the morale of the great majority who are employed should also be "perked up," and a widespread program of "guaranteed employment" would accomplish this instantaneously.

The plan has been advocated by business and labor leaders. Mr. Barnes is sponsoring the idea among business men, and Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has urged it as one of organized labor's demands.

Many industrial and labor leaders consider it as one of the most significant developments in the relationship between employer and labor in recent years. It is characterized as more than a mere emergency measure, and a step to the permanent regularization of employment, which progressive business executives consider a vital necessity to successful management.

Mr. Ernest G. Draper, business leader, in the report on employment regularization in the United States made to the International Chamber of Commerce convention here in May, said regarding the fact:

Responsibility Located

"It is now time for the modern business man to give up thinking of this hazard of industry, unemployment, as a charitable problem and begin thinking of it as a business problem which directly affects his company's net income. Unemployment is not only harmful from a social point of view. It is wasteful from a business point of view. When enough industrial leaders can become sufficiently interested in this serious maladjustment of society, the chances are that it will succumb to their ingenuity as many other insoluble situations have in the past."

The Chamber of Commerce committee on unemployment which will meet here Sept. 1, it is reliably understood, will take this plan under consideration. In administration quarters the view is held that if several major industries adopt it and put it into force that it would spread rapidly to other employers.

There is some discussion that the President may call a conference of business leaders, as he did in November, 1929, following the stock market drop, and appeal to them to accept the plan.

Public utility members of the National Electric Light Association at a recent gathering appointed a committee to study the subject. Mr. Paul Clapp, secretary of the organization, reports that he has received enthusiastic messages of approval from organization members.

In administration circles it is declared that many large corporations already have guaranteed employment plans in operation through their methods of budgeting and

equalizing production and sales. Among such companies listed in the International Chamber of Commerce report are: the Procter & Gamble Co., the Walworth Company, the Dennison Tag Company, and the Dromedary Date Company.

Should industry as a whole follow the example of these progressive business organizations, it is declared, a far-reaching step forward will have been achieved in the problem of coping with employment fluctuations.

Trade Groups Expected To Lead in Recovery Of Business Stability in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 14—The President's Emergency Committee for Employment is looking to industrial and trade associations to form the "keystone of the arch" in the movement for regularization of business and stabilization of employment.

This message was given to a group of trade association executives here yesterday by Mr. William J. Barrett, special adviser on industrial matters to the President's committee, who is on leave of absence for that purpose from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Mr. Barrett presided over a round table held in connection with the National Institute for Commercial and Trade Organization Executives, in session at Northwestern University.

"Plans for regularization of industry go hand in hand with stabilization of employment," Mr. Barrett stressed, "and if we stabilize employment now it will undoubtedly help carry us through any future depressions without consequences now being experienced."

Mr. Barrett emphasized that the effectiveness of any kind of national planning depends on each individual division of business and industry bearing its own share of the responsibility, and that here is an opportunity for trade organizations to demonstrate their usefulness by taking the lead in this movement in their respective industries. Referring to the recent action of the Cotton Textile Institute in recommending the discontinuance of night employment for women and minors, which it is believed will permanently solve the employment problem in this industry, Mr. Barrett said it was possible for each industry to improve its employment situation under leaders of this sort.

"Many trade associations have conducted studies of existing employment conditions in their industries," he said, "and have recommended to their membership such steps as staggering vacations or leaves of absence, rotating in the days off, eliminating or reducing overtime, transferring employees from slack to busier departments, spreading available work over a maximum number of employees through shorter shifts, building up stocks of standard items, using employees on maintenance and repair work to bring plant and equipment up to high standard, securing cooperation from customers through placing orders for future delivery, and going ahead with new construction work, using own employees as far as possible."

In addition, Mr. Barrett said, the trade association can act as a clearing house for information on how to regularize business permanently, bringing the collective experience of the trade to bear upon individual problems.

Illinois Wage Scale Law Causes Road Work Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15—Though an estimated 10,000 or 12,000 workmen in Illinois are out of employment due to delays incident to administering the new prevailing wage scale which became effective July 1, organized labor, which sponsored the law, believes it will prove to be workable and will eventually aid the workingman, according to Mr. R. G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

To correct a situation in which contractors—for road building in particular—were said to have made bids on a prevailing wage basis and then hired labor at below living wage scale, the last General Assembly passed a law requiring the State, and its subdivisions, to ascertain and announce prevailing wages in their advertisements for bids, and contractors to comply with those scales.

Labor expected by this move to increase the wages of the workingman without depriving him of any work. But a series of delays has postponed the starting of new work, leaving men idle who would have had employment had the new law not been enacted.

Bids on which contracts had not been awarded prior to July 1 had, according to the law, to be readvertised. State highway bid lettings which had been scheduled for earlier dates had to be postponed in order to allow the State time to ascertain prevailing scales.

Objections of labor to a majority of the scales set by the State have necessitated the naming of a board of review by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, thus causing further delay. If dissatisfied with the decision of the board, still more delays are possible, in event labor carries its appeal to the courts.

Quo warranto proceedings against members of the appeal board have been filed by the State Contractors' Association which objects because the Governor appointed a contractor of his own choosing rather than a member of the association, as the contractor member of the board, whose three members represent labor, contractors and the State. It is now a matter of conjecture as to whether or not rulings of the board made prior to the court's decision at the September term would be legal in case members of the board were not ousted. While there has been no official indication there is the possibility of the Governor's withdrawing present members and naming a new board to prevent delay.

Mr. Harry H. Cleaveland, director of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, claims that any further delays will necessitate postponing this year's remaining road projects until next season.

Of the $11,000,000 road work contemplated in two August lettings, the department estimated that over $7,000,000 would be paid out in wages.

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GANDHI-IRWIN PACT IN FORCE, MAHATMA SAYS

Expression by Nationalist Leader Leads to Hope of London Visit

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Aug. 15—Although violations of the Delhi pact are declared by Mahatma Gandhi to be responsible for preventing his attendance at the forthcoming round table conference at London, the Nationalist leader also makes it clear that the truce he negotiated with Lord Irwin, the former Viceroy, last March remains intact.

This attitude on the part of Mr. Gandhi is viewed as a hopeful sign here. It is even considered that some eleventh-hour negotiations may yet enable Congress to be represented at St. James's Palace when the Indian delegates assemble there next month.

Publication of correspondence between Mr. Gandhi, the Government of India, and Governors of the Provinces concerning various problems which the working of the Delhi agreement has caused, reveals that Mr. Gandhi's grievances with the authorities in India are primarily leveled against the Administration itself.

The correspondence shows that Mr. Gandhi has been submitting complaints about various questions of administration in many parts of India, and has proposed that a special tribunal should be set up to compose differences which exist between the All-Indian National Congress and the Government.

Special Privileges Refused

This step the Government of India refuses to sanction, declaring that fulfillment of the terms of the Delhi pact did not mean supersession of ordinary law. It is also shown by the correspondence that constant efforts were made by the congress to obtain privileges not enjoyed by other political bodies in the country.

On the question of appointing a special tribunal to settle ordinary matters of law, the Government of India takes a strong stand. The Home Secretary, Mr. H. W. Emerson, in a communication to Mr. Gandhi, declares it is not possible for the Government to agree to any arrangement which involved the suspension of ordinary law or the machinery of administration. He stressed particularly the impossibility of the Government placing itself in the position of establishing special legal procedure for any one political body, such as the congress.

Meanwhile special efforts are still being made to prevail on Mr. Gandhi to view the political situation from the broader basis of constitutional issues. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who formerly acted as mediators in bringing Mr. Gandhi into acceptance of the previous round table program, have again concerned themselves in obtaining his attendance at the next London conclave. In this respect Mr. Gandhi has declared if the obstacles which are keeping him from attending the conference are removed he will "dash for London."

Original Program Retained

Meanwhile in political circles here the opinion is expressed that Mr. Gandhi's absence from the conference will result in his losing an unparalleled opportunity for serving the real interests of India by sharing in the important constructive work which the conference will handle in connection with India's constitutional future.

In this connection the possibility of Mr. Gandhi's nonattendance at the London sessions is not resulting in any change in perspective as to constitutional issue, on the part of officials here. Latest announcements reveal that not only have the most complete plans been made for India's participation in the conclave, but arrangements have been made for a separate conference on the position of Burma, which country, now a part of India, has been clamoring for special conference treatment with a view to its establishment as an independent state maintaining British affiliations.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Motion Pictures

Metropolitan—"Huckleberry Finn," continuous.

Majestic—"The Five-Year Plan," 12 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Christian Citizenship Movement meetings: Henry Wood Hall, 25 Huntington Avenue, the Rev. Baldwin W. Gause, speaker, 4; Lincoln Park Baptist Church, West Newton, Dr. Gause, speaker, 8.

Cohasset: Carillon concert by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3 to 4; program as follows:

1. Andante Cantabile.....J. Denyn
2. Sweet and Low.....Barnby
3. Hymns:
   (a) The Spacious Firmament on High.....Haydn
   (b) Nearer, My God to Thee.....Mason
4. Bailiff's Daughter of Islington.....Traditional
5. Rondo.....Beethoven
6. Pizzicati (Ballet from "Sylvia").....Leo Delibes
7. On the Road to Mandalay.. Oley Speaks
8. The Bells of St. Mary's.....Adams
9. My Gentle Harp.....Londonderry Air

Boston Mycological Club: Excursion to Walpole; leave South Station at 8:50 a. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Slow-motion picture film on "Wild Flowers of the Yosemite," Olmstead Park Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Public exhibition of mushrooms, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: motion picture "Treasure Chest of India," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by "rench masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly with light showers tonight; gentle shifting winds, mostly westerly, with not much change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, with showers tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature, with light showers tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight; Sunday generally fair, with not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds, with mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.15	Max. Aug.14		8 a.m. Aug.15	Max. Aug.14
Atlantic City	74	82	Nantucket	74	82
Bismarck	52	74	New Orleans	74	88
Boston	76	86	New York	72	86
Buffalo	70	76	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Calgary	44	..	North Platte	68	89
Charleston	76	82	Philadelphia	74	84
Chicago	68	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	100
Cincinnati	66	82	Pittsburgh	68	84
Denver	68	94	Portland, Me.	72	82
Eastport, Me.	62	68	Raleigh	72	74
Hatteras	84	88	St. Louis	72	84
Helena, Mont.	54	86	St. Paul	66	86
Huron, S. D.	68	92	Salt Lake City	64	82
Jacksonville	78	82	San Francisco	54	60
Kansas City	70	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	74
Key West	84	88	Seattle	52	74
Los Angeles	68	80	Tampa	74	92
Memphis	70	84	Washington	72	82
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Wichita, Kan.	64	92
Montreal	72	82	Williston, N.D.	56	86

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:28 a. m., 12:58 p. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.

COMET DISCOVERY VERIFIED

Discovery of a new comet and a confirmation by Mr. George Van Biesbroeck, at the Yerkes Observatory, were announced at the Harvard Observatory yesterday. Discovery was made Aug. 12, by Señor P. M. Ryves, a Spanish observer.

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Motion Pictures

"Huckleberry Finn"

Metropolitan Theater—"Huckleberry Finn," an all-talking screen comedy drama adapted by Grover Jones and William Slavens McNutt from the novel of the same name by Mark Twain; directed by Norman Taurog and presented by Paramount. The cast:

Tom Sawyer	Jackie Coogan
Huckleberry Finn	Junior Durkin
Becky Thatcher	Mitzi Green
Sid Sawyer	Jackie Searl
Jim	Clarence Muse
Aunt Polly	Clara Blandick
Widow Douglas	Jane Darwell
Junior	Eugene Pallette
Senior	Oscar Apfel
Mary Jane	Charlotte V. Henry
Ella	Doris Short
Miss Minnie Watson	Lillian Harmer
Judge Thatcher	Guy Oliver
Finn	Warner Richmond
Mrs. Thatcher	Cecil Weston
Abigail Prentice	Eileen Manning
Teacher	Frank McGlynn

Those who prefer their Mark Twain between covers, who remember long summer hours stretched on the cool grass patterned with a big elm's flickering shade, pursuing in the realm where imagination is the best director the daring doings of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn—but they are not of the present cinematic generation.

The young modern chooses, perhaps more by circumstance than predilection, to spend the golden hours in refrigerated precincts, luxuriously appointed, where all is spelled out for him on the screen. He gets his sunlight and shade in the cold black and white, not of print, but of photography. He sees summer in pictures, and the story is unrolled before him in less time than it would take to read it; for if much is added unto it, much is also taken away.

We cannot view the film sequel to "Tom Sawyer" with the eyes of the young modern. We find the scenario sketchy and the characterization artificial. We thought Jackie Coogan miscast as Tom Sawyer before, and we still think him so. In our old-fashioned way, we think he should look and act more as he appeared to us in the early days above mentioned. Less good looks, more freckles, would be included in our recipe. The other members of this invincible quartet of movie juveniles are going their ways, some toward development, others continuing to keep in close touch with mediocrity.

Jackie Searl, who so alarmingly well presents the offensive small boy, does it a dot too well in this picture. We can see the machinery of his facial play at work. Somebody has too often been telling him that he's good. Little Mitzi Green remains little Mitzi Green, but with blondine array of curls. Even the juveniles are going platinum these days. Junior Durkin displays more finesse. He gives us the essence of boy nature. Tom has the same Aunt Polly, who has less to do than in the earlier picture, but does that little true to form. The other country women speak with an exaggerated rural accent, which is, after all, keyed to the general tone of the production. Whatever its shortcomings, the picture comes under the head of good, wholesome fun, and the large audience hugely enjoyed it.

Horace Heidt and his Californians continue their stay at the Metropolitan by popular demand. Their show is freshened by new dress and business. M. L.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Dancesonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Ediesonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 Talk: John W. McCormick.
7:00 NBC, Lee Morse.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 "Over the Heather" with Sandy MacFarlane.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; Johnny Marvin; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; organ recital.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:09 Sport review; temperature.
6:15 McKnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Einar Hanson, violinist.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 National High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 The Roundhouse Boys.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Harry Foisey's orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Art and his Haywire Orchestra.
6:00 Edward Jordan, request program.
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Philco Dance Orchestra; "Old Stager."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Hernandez Brothers, instrumental trio.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; Leon Bloom's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Grand Opera Miniatures": "Carmen."
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "Virginius."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Esther Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:45 CBS, The Madison Singers.
6:00 CBS, Winegar's Barn Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 Variety Three.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Kat Smith's Swanee Music.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his Orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 16

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:45 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men: orchestra.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: "The Gondoliers."
7:00 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass"; soloists; orchestra.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Peaselt, violinist.
9:15 NBC, Russian Singers.
9:45 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News, time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude."
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Ravinia Opera Concert.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Nicrophonians Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Edward J. Lord, organist.
6:45 Penia Tango Troubadors.
7:00 Studio musical program.
7:15 "Song Pictures."
7:30 "Candlelight Musicale."
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down."
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, direction Adolphe Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
8:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 "Reminiscences of Victor Herbert."
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kat Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Lewishon Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentina.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Red Nichols, Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Miles Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Talk by George Bernhardt, from Berlin.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio.
1:00 CBS, Salon Musicale.
1:15 CBS, Vocal Art Trio.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 CBS, Gypsy Trail.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

5:00 CBS, Broadcast from Santa Point, L. I.
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Tablets Unveiled At Bennington, Vt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLOOMSAC, N. Y., Aug. 15—Tribute was paid to patriots of 1777 today at the dedication of a tablet on the Bennington battle field where what some historians term one of the 10 decisive battles of the world was fought.

The exercises are 154 years after the Berkshire and Vermont men rallied about such leaders as Parson Thomas Allen, Col. David Rossiter, Col. Benjamin Simonds and Col. Joab Stafford, mobilizing in Stark's army at Bennington, Vt.

The Massachusetts Legislature appropriated $1000 last year for a bronze tablet on a boulder furnished by New York State at Walloomsac Heights, just over the Vermont line. The work of a young Bennington sculptor, Mr. Gordon Huff, was accepted through the efforts of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and his council, after having been rejected by the Massachusetts Art Commission.

The Vermont Historical Society also unveiled a state tablet this afternoon, immediately following the Massachusetts exercises.

Hungarians Spread American Ideals

Hungarian emigrants to the United States, returning to their homeland, have helped to popularize American ideas and customs in Hungary, Mr. William A. Hodgman, United States commercial attaché, said today upon arrival here for conferences with business men and exporters, in a trade program of the Federal Department of Commerce. Mr. Hodgman has just returned to the United States from a three-year tour of duty in Hungary.

More than 1,000,000 persons of Hungarian birth or extraction are in the United States today, he said, which is a large proportion of Hungary's population in view of the fact that the total in that country is now less than 9,000,000, he said. Hungary's pre-war population was around 21,000,000, continued Mr. Hodgman.

Not only do returned Hungarians introduce American customs into Hungary, explained Mr. Hodgman, but they act as missionaries for American merchandise of various kinds. Many Hungarians who have resided in the United States are acting as representatives and agents in Hungary for American firms.

Women Quit Tilts In New Hampshire

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 15 (AP)—New Hampshire women are not going in for mowing, at least not in a competitive way. For the first time in six years, the hand mowing contest, a feature of the annual farmers' and home-makers' festivities, was held yesterday with only male contestants.

Mr. George Clement Jr. of Lisbon, carried off the title of mowing champion, turning in the best performance, in the opinion of the judges. Mr. William Jenney of Plainfield, winner two years ago, was second, and Mr. George Dixon of Wells, Me., third.

A pageant, entitled "Conquest of Depression," with a cast of 40, was held during the afternoon on Memorial Field. Dublin Women's Club, which staged "The Traveling Man," was awarded first prize in the one-act play tournament.

THREE LINERS DOCK IN BOSTON SUNDAY

Three transatlantic liners will call at Boston tomorrow, two coming from New York to embark passengers for Europe and one coming from Liverpool and Cobh. The latter is the Cunard Liner Laconia, due at 8 a. m. with a sizable passenger list. At 2 p. m. the White Star Liner Baltic is to sail for Cobh and Liverpool and at 4 p. m. the Cunard-Anchor liner Caledonia sails for Londonderry and Glasgow.

Aboard the Baltic will be Dr. Marshall L. Perrin, president emeritus of Boston University; Prof. Kurt Koffka of Smith College, Northampton, and Mr. Charles D. Ellis, Cambridge University lecturer. The Baltic will take out about 125 passengers from Boston, and the Caledonia 230.

Dominion Delays Beauharnois River Project Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 15—The St. Lawrence power project at Beauharnois, Quebec, is to be continued until Oct. 1.

The Dominion Government, which was given power by Parliament to take whatever action was necessary to deal with the Beauharnois Power Corporation, after the election fund scandals, will delay action until Oct. 1. The work is continuing as though nothing had happened, the corporation having finances enough to carry on until the end of September.

On Oct. 1, however, it is understood that the Government, the bankers and the corporation will decide what is to be done. The Government holds a large whip in the power to refuse sanction of the plans; the bankers hold a small whip in the matter of advancing funds; so the corporation must bow to whatever disciplinary measures are imposed.

Although Parliament has declared the Beauharnois project to be a matter of national importance, and thus under federal control, it is said that no drastic change in the present plan is contemplated. It is unlikely that the work will be taken over as a national enterprise, as was the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway, but will continue as a private enterprise, under charter from the Province of Quebec as regards water power, but under the general control of the federal authorities.

On Oct. 1, when the corporation must go to the banks for money to carry on with, it is probable that the bankers will demand reorganization, such reorganization to be along lines approved by the Government. This will entail, so it is said, the resignation of Senator W. L. McDougald from the directorship, probably the retirement of Mr. R. A. C. Henry, and possibly the elimination of Mr. R. O. Sweezey. If any leniency is shown it will likely be toward Mr. Sweezey, who sponsored the project.

The continuance of the work and the Prime Minister's intimation that the investors would be protected have reassured the investing public. The senior securities (the debentures) are slowly recovering. From their initial par of $100 they went down as low as $69 during the investigation, but have now recovered to about $80. The Class A common stock, which was originally $15, went down to $3 and is now about $4. Yesterday 975 shares were traded in Montreal at 3¾.

Vessels Launched For Merchant Navy

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 15 (AP)—A double launching for twin ships, with Mrs. Hoover as their sponsor, today marked the addition of two more modern vessels to the American Merchant Marine and the inauguration of a launching program for a fleet of six United Fruit Company ships to cost approximately $21,000,000.

The 444-foot white hulls of the Talamanca and the Segovia, the twin ships building at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding Dry Dock Company, were the objects today of formal ceremonies accompanying their first dip into sea water. Their launching was the occasion for the gathering of distinguished persons, including high officials of the United States Government, Latin-American diplomats, officers of shipping companies, and other invited guests who were in Mrs. Hoover's party.

The two ships, the first of the United Fruit Company's "new White Fleet," will be ready for service in southern waters within the next six months.

GARDNER TAX RATE RAISED

GARDNER, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—The tax rate of this city will be $29 for the present year, an increase of $4 over the $25 per thousand rate of last year, according to announcement made yesterday by Mr. Edward A. Campbell, chairman of the board of assessors.

PAWTUCKET WEAVERS RETURN

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—A compromise yesterday resulted in settlement of the week-old strike of more than 20 weavers of the Taylor Silk Mills here. The weavers quit work last Saturday in a controversy over wages and working hours. The plant will resume operations Monday.

PARIS, FRANCE

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HELP FOR CUBA SAID TO LIE IN FERTILE SOIL

(Continued from Page 1)

an abundance of fruits. The natives had small cause to stir themselves from a beaten track, centuries old. Knowing this, and realizing some novel means would have to be found to awaken their interest, he arranged for courses in agriculture and sent competent teachers throughout the island.

But hardly had the work gotten under way when mutterings of discontent arose among leaders of an opposition party. The discontent spread among the easily excited population, agricultural instruction ceased and the islanders settled back to see what was going to happen. They shouted "Viva Cuba," and a minimum amount of work again became popular.

Some day Cuba will see daylight and understand that, so long as sugar—four-fifths of its exports—is not a profitable income producer when prices fall to the present world level, its economic position is precarious. Almost necessarily must it turn to the plans President Machado evolved.

Farms Show Diversification

Today, not far from Havana, there is a plantation known as "Algibe Farm." It is a model of what other farms might be. A straight-away, narrow drive, shaded with royal palms, stretches off to a field known as an "experimental laboratory." Perhaps there are several acres, but if not there are enough for the agricultural experiments of one far-sighted Cuban citizen.

Crop diversification waits for all who care to look. In fact, diversification begins before the driveway reaches the field, for the Royal Palms along the road grow the light-brown berries from which palm olive soap is made, and the dark-green berries is the foodstuff fed to the pigs and the hogs. For years there has been a law forbidding the cutting down of such trees.

On one side of the field long rows of papayas form a sort of hedge. Their fruit is used as a dessert and its juice for the manufacture of shaving cream and bath soap. The juice quickly hardens when it comes in contact with the air. On the right are rows of coffee plants. Twice a year, in May and December, the beans are ready to harvest and they give Cuba its second largest export crop.

Near by, banana tracts with varieties of bananas—large and small—partially hide tall, slim bushes growing castle beans. These beans provide the ever-popular (?) castor oil. Years must pass before the beans mature, and then, once every four months, one bean offers one drop of oil. Above the bushes climb the coconut palms; 10 years they grow before averaging one coconut a day. Twice a year they bear. From the fiber of the trees tough thread is made and used for sewing in various leather concerns. There are other experiments with such plants as pineapples, citrus fruit, henequin, cacao and potatoes. But the others are the most important. They offer possibilities which the intelligent Cuban will some day grasp.

Suited for Stockraising

In addition to these possibilities, Cuba is favorably situated for stock and poultry raising. The absence of cold, the freedom from pests, and the excellent pastures are favorable factors. Cattle are imported from neighboring countries to be fattened; the market demands are fairly active. Although there are many dairies near Havana, milk is expensive and more dairies are needed. Very little butter is made on the island and not much cheese. No good reason exists for the lack.

Chickens thrive and bring good prices. The production of honey has resulted in an export amounting to more than $500,000 annually. Sponges gathered near Batabano, on the south coast opposite the Isle of Pines, are worth several dollars a pound. Some of the largest weigh six pounds.

There is more to be said, but this is sufficient to give some idea of the possibilities upon this island of 44,164 square miles, two days and a half by steamship from New York, and only a few hours by airplane from Miami, Fla. In its own soil Cuba has one solution for political uprisings and economic depressions.

LEVER BROTHERS OPEN WESTERN PLANT

Preparing for continued business expansion such as has been in evidence during the last six months, Mr. F. A. Countway, president of Lever Brothers, Cambridge, announces the occupation of its new branch factory in Hammond, Indiana. The new plant has been expressly designed to be bright and cheerful, Mr. Countway says, "to extend beyond the commonly accepted bounds of industrial life."

"We build a factory like this today," said Mr. Countway, "not principally because it pays, and not just for the sake of calling it a model or a modern one, but because we believe it to be the kind of factory the world will have to build tomorrow."

Boston Inclusion In Tie-Up Protested

OWEN D. YOUNG AIDS CLASS BY FIVE QUESTIONS

St. Lawrence Graduates Told to Answer Them Frankly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 15—Understanding one's obligations and cultivating the capacity to perform them is the basic responsibility on which the success of democracy depends, Mr. Owen D. Young told the graduating class of St. Lawrence University summer school at commencement exercises yesterday.

Mr. Young, whose son, Philip, was one of the 25 graduates, propounded five questions, the answers to which, he said, would help the graduates "go on with the great business" of their own development. He indicated that each graduate had a definite duty, not only to his country, but to the world and emphasized the sanctity of obligations and the importance of their punctual performance.

The questions which he put to the class were more vital, important and searching than any of their college examinations and must be answered more frankly and completely, he said. They were:

1. "Have you enlarged your knowledge of obligations and increased your capacity to perform them?
2. "Have you developed your intuitions and made more sensitive your emotions?
3. "Have you discovered your mental aptitude?
4. "Have you learned enough about the machinery of society and its history to enable you to apply your gifts effectively?
5. "Have you acquired adequate skill in communication with others?"

College courses generally do not help the student enough on the matters covered by the first three questions, he said. Referring specifically to the first question he continued:

"Whatever the explanation may be, I am satisfied that the colleges are not performing well or adequately in this important field. Young men and women go to college without any very clear conception of their obligations or of the importance of their performance.

"There should be a whole course on this in every college—not a course of sermons made up of age-old platitudes, but of researches in specific fields.

"For example, what are the obligations of a citizen in our modern democracy? Our governments are constantly being faced with more and more complicated questions. Our political representatives have to act upon them, public opinion has to function on them. What part must you undertake in understanding your obligations and fulfilling them?

"I commend to you an examination of what your obligations are in this modern world and a continuing study of how you intend to perform them. Democracies will fail unless you do. The political liberty of the individual will be diminished from necessity unless you do. Dictators will arise to perform your responsibilities, and having performed them, they will take full toll from your liberties."

Discussing the question of aptitude, Mr. Young urged the graduates to discover for what work they were best suited and then to pilot their own ships. "Be on guard always against letting yourself drift into occupations for which you are not fitted," he added.

OIL SITUATION SOME BRIGHTER FOR CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 1)

ported to be 1,015,000 barrels daily, or more than twice the estimated market demand.

To effect the plan, an organization has been set up to determine the allowable flow for each field, known as the General Conservation Committee. It employs an umpire to negotiate with the various interests concerned in order that fair play may be assured, and has been successful so far in keeping petroleum production nearly in line with market demands.

In fact, the activities of this organization have resulted in a far more stable position for the oil industry of California, according to Mr. Neal H. Anderson, recently elected as State Oil Umpire. Major oil companies are keeping well within their allotments, production has been nearly stabilized, and there is better coöperation among producers.

Mr. Rush M. Blodget, general manager of the Oil Producers Sales Agency, says:

"Conditions in the oil industry are slowly but surely improving. As the public comes daily to a clearer understanding of our problems, we feel sure of our steps at stabilization. The various groups which have given helpful publicity and assistance have cleared away many of our difficulties."

"The whole problem of the oil industry at the present moment is the maintenance of a price structure," said Mr. Mark L. Requa, chairman of the California Oil Survey Committee, in a statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor.

Sees Success Ahead

"If they (the interests concerned) can and will maintain this and gradually work out the other factors, I am sure that they can ultimately bring about the proper coördination."

Recently an organization of 200 business men began a public appeal through newspaper advertising to "buy as you would sell" as an asserted move to prevent price slashing and gasoline wars, and asked citizens to protect their own economic interests by refusing to patronize dealers who insist on selling products below what is reported to be a fair-price, fair-profit range.

The committee's "buy as you would sell" plan appears to have been taken seriously by many persons who have ignored bargain prices in purchasing gasoline and lubricating oil in order that the established price might be supported. The committee reports that hundreds of thousands of motorists have done likewise.

Oil Men Start Illinois Drive on 'Bootleg' Gas

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—While the motoring public reaped benefits of renewed price cutting in gasoline today, a committee representing large oil industries conducted a campaign against "bootleg" fuel intended eventually to bring about stricter enforcement of gasoline tax laws throughout the nation.

Standard grades of gasoline were down another cent yesterday and high test three cents lower from the price war. The reductions brought the price of the medium grade here to 11 cents a gallon, the lowest in the city's history, and of high grade to 14 cents, also a record low. Ten cents a gallon was the low grade price. The quotations included the three-cent state tax.

The gas tax evasion committee asked Gov. Louis L. Emmerson for a hearing to present plans for its campaign to include all law enforcement agencies of Illinois. Another plan for a national campaign will be forwarded soon to directors of the American Petroleum Institute.

Mid-Continent Oil Men Fight On for Price Rise

TYLER, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mid-Continent Oil producers today continued to seek means of raising the price of crude, faced with the discouraging prospect that the prolific east Texas field might not be curbed for at least a week while Texas's new conservation laws were put into force.

Gov. Ross S. Sterling of Texas yesterday denied a petition of east Texas operators assembled here, that he declare martial law in the field and completely stop production. He said the new measure, enacted late Wednesday night, would be given a trial first, and that a week or two would be required before the regulatory body, the state railroad commission, could carry out its terms.

The prolific new east Texas oil field, termed the principal demoralizing factor in the mid-continent petroleum area, last night gushed on unbridled, while elsewhere in the area efforts to cut production and bolster ruinous prices continued.

Oklahoma flush production has been halted by Gov. W. H. Murray, who called a shutdown and declared martial law to enforce the order. Many Kansas operators have voluntarily closed down wells in protest against the low prices.

WRECKED LOCOMOTIVE STOPS HIBERNIANS

BELFAST, N. Ire., Aug. 15 (AP)—A band of 20 men wrecked a locomotive near Rich Hill early today and established a blockade along a railroad line on which delegates to the assembly of the Ancient Order of Hibernians were due to travel.

The gang lifted the rails and stopped a train. They made the engineer detach the locomotive and started it at full speed toward a gap. It smashed up along the right-of-way and established an effective barrier against further traffic.

Their action was interpreted as a measure of reprisal against the "Irish Republican Army" which prevented Orangemen from holding a meeting at Cootehill in the Free State Wednesday.

Rich Hill is in County Armagh, close to the border of the Free State, and is a strong Orange center.

Cannon Inquiry To Be Resumed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — The Senate's investigation into the 1928 campaign activities of Bishop James Cannon Jr., will be resumed Aug. 27, Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the special committee announced today.

The committee's determination to renew its inquiry is based on a decision by the District of Columbia Supreme Court this week denying a petition by Bishop Cannon to restrain the committee from further examination of the charges against him. The court held that the committee had full authority to make the inquiry.

Twenty subpœnas have been issued for witnesses, Senator Nye declared. These witnesses have been called to testify concerning various phases of Bishop Cannon's political operations in the 1928 campaign.

The resignation from the committee of Senator Roscoe C. Patterson (R.) of Missouri was immediately filled by Vice-President Curtis by Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana. Senator Patterson served on the committee from the beginning of the investigation last spring, but with the renewal of its activities asked to be relieved.

PIPING HARE CAUGHT IN JAPANESE 'ALPS'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAPPORO, Island of Hokkaido, Japan—Explorers in Hokkaido have succeeded in capturing a piping hare, one of the rarest and most elusive of mammals in the alpine district of this island.

A party of five professors from various universities of Japan completed exploration of the little-known Taisetsuzan region in the mountains of central Hokkaido in July and found conditions in the snow fields ideal for collection of specimens. They captured quantities of snow spiders, alpine birds, and so-called "ice insects." The "piping hare" was chased for two weeks and heard on many occasions. A specimen finally was captured in the rocky valleys of Mount Kurodake.

ARGENTINE CORN ABUNDANT

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 15 (By U. P.)—A new record for heavy corn shipments was reported yesterday with the announcement that 302,432 tons of the grain were shipped from Argentine ports during the past seven days.

They Will Be Proud of It Some Day

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
Government Buildings in Young Capital City.

Melbourne Herald

Talk of Scrapping Canberra In Panic Press Discounted

Building in Australia's 'Bush' Capital Has Stopped Owing to Money Shortage, but Halt Is Declared to Be Merely Temporary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia.—Reports appearing in America stating that Canberra is a capital nobody loves, that it is deserted, and that the population is dwindling, should not be taken too seriously. Owing to the extraordinary economic and financial crisis through which Australia is passing, Canberra's development is being seriously retarded and there is a natural feeling that Australia in its hour of need could do very well with the £12,000,000 which has been spent there. To that extent the reports referred to bear the semblance of truth. But they state only half of the truth.

Canberra has suffered greatly from the publicity given it by a section of the Australian press which has adopted the policy of printing criticisms of the national capital, and of emphasizing anything damaging about it. It is strange that the Sydney press has been most persistent in "knocking" the Australian capital, considering that it was Sydney's influence a couple of generations ago which was responsible for the establishment of a new capital city on a bush site.

Like early Washington, D. C., the worst that can be said of Canberra is that it has all the disadvantages of a capital artificially formed for political reasons and remote from centers of population. Washington itself experienced some of the same difficulties. Today Washington is one of the show cities of the world.

Canberra's difficulties are emphasized by a national trade recession, threatening a crisis in government finance. Almost entirely a government city, and still in the construction stage, when heavy capital expenditure is required, its position is affected especially by this crisis.

Canberra's growth has been arrested, expenditure on capital works has ceased, maintenance works are curtailed, and the development program laid down in more prosperous years has been put to one side. Public service wages and salaries have been cut heavily, and severe retrenchment is in operation.

But a few years of adversity are as but a moment in the existence of a national capital. Every nation encounters lean years. Australia is learning that lesson today.

Though there are occasional demands that Canberra should be scrapped, these are not taken seriously by the responsible section of Australians. Provision for a national capital is contained in the Constitution, amendment of which is almost as difficult as that of the United States. A vast sum of money has been spent there, and this expenditure of national treasure cannot be abandoned. The Commonwealth spent an enormous sum in transferring the public service to Canberra, and in providing homes for thousands of officers.

Today the Commonwealth cannot afford the cost of bringing them back to Melbourne. Consequently it is actually cheaper to continue at Canberra than to transfer the seat of Government to Melbourne or Sydney. That is why the abandonment of Canberra is outside the sphere of practical politics.

Already the foundation for a great and noble city has been laid. The next generation will regard it as a monument to national genius and aspirations.

Canberra is now in the doldrums with few but civil servants and tradespeople living there. But it can afford to wait for the fulfillment of its destiny. Great silver and lead deposits in the mountains about 40 miles to the east will be worked before many years, and these may give it an industrial future. Unless the Constitution is amended its future as a national and a political city is unchallengeable.

NEW ZEALAND DRYS WOULD FORGO VOTE

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Prohibition Party has informed the Government that because of economic conditions it is willing to have the prohibition poll omitted at the coming general elections.

New Zealand has a poll on prohibition every three years. The Party informed the Government that it did not want the idea of the triennial poll on prohibition abandoned, however.

AIRPORT URGED OVER PIER AREA IN MANHATTAN

Property Owners Push Plan to Give Better Service in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Construction of a large airport to serve mid-Manhattan, to be located over the 1100-foot North River piers from Forty-sixth to Fifty-sixth Streets, is recommended in a proposal submitted to the Forty-second Street Property Owners' and Merchants' Association.

Since dredging for the piers has already been started, "prompt decision must be made if the opportunity for development of an airplane landing at this location is to be seized," the association holds. Such an airport would not only make New York City directly accessible from the air but would benefit the aviation industry by placing it on a sounder economic footing, the sponsors of the project said. The proposal was made by Mr. Harry B. Brainerd, architect and city planner; Mr. Richard Haviland Smythe, architect, and Mr. George E. Strehan, consulting engineer.

Describing the project, Mr. George W. Sweeney, president of the association, said its sponsors proposed to construct a landing area of 1025 feet by 1700 feet to be supported by four pier buildings, each 115 feet wide and 200 feet high, with bridges over the intervening slips.

"The four buildings on the piers would be used as follows," the proposal said: "The lower two floors would be almost entirely taken by the loading space, waiting-rooms, etc., of the steamship lines. There would also be entrances, and elevator lobbies, to the space above, a motorbus terminal and railroad sidings, if possible. The upper floors would be given to the airplane companies for offices, waiting-rooms, restaurant, clubrooms for private pilots, lounge and sleeping-rooms for commercial pilots, customs examination, and air mail depots. The airplanes would be lowered from and raised to the landing deck on large elevators and would receive and discharge passengers, freight and mail on the top floors of the pier buildings.

"Intermediate floors would have exterior light only on the ends and sides of the entire structure. This floor area would be used as additional office space for post office, customs and salesrooms for airplane manufacturers. The central spaces without direct exterior light would be ventilated mechanically, and would be used as hangar space, repair shops, warehousing, and automobile storage garage. Other possible uses for such buildings have been suggested as follows: cold storage warehousing, industrial exhibition building, printers' building, and free port for the manufacture of bonded material."

The project would enhance realty values throughout Greater New York and on the middle west side of Manhattan in particular, its sponsors held, and would establish the Grand Central zone firmly and lead to future improvements there.

"The power and prestige of the port would be more enhanced by water-front landings of the character indicated than by wooden pier sheds at present contemplated," the proposal said. "When the slips are not occupied by steamships they would be available for dirigibles which would land on lighters in the harbor, be attached to a collapsible mooring mast and towed into the slip.

"In a regional planning sense the city, which does not have airplane landings easily accessible, will be like the city which the river left high and dry. New York is likely to be in such condition from the air transportation standpoint unless immediate thought is given to the selection and development of such locations. The idea, as developed, fills many of the physical, economic and social requirements inherent in this problem.

"A landing near a body of water or over a railroad yard is safer than one over other structures where large numbers of persons and vehicles are circulating without overhead protection. Such off-side locations serve to mitigate the nuisance of noise and light."

CHILE FIXES SALARY OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 14 (By U. P.)—The maximum salary of any public employee in Chile was fixed at 3000 pesos a month ($360) in a bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

The Chamber rejected a proposal by Señor Pradenas Munoz, Deputy, that only 50 per cent of Chile's external debts and obligations be paid during the next five years. The Government is confronted with a deficit for the current year of $6,000,000 even if all payments on the foreign debt are suspended.

PROPOSED HUNT OF TEXAS BISON RAISES CLAMOR

Protest Comes From All Over State Against Destruction of Herd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas, Aug. 14 — Threatened extermination of the famous Col. Charles A. Goodnight herd of American bison by means of a three-day "hunt" by sportsmen at the Goodnight ranch 42 miles east of Amarillo is bringing protest from organizations and individuals in all parts of Texas.

Plans are being completed to advertise the hunting in November of this herd composed of 195 full-grown buffaloes and about 50 calves, and known here as the largest privately owned herd of buffalo in the United States. A party of photographers recently visited the ranch, which is owned by Mr. J. I. Staley of Wichita Falls, and took pictures to be used in the campaign to interest eastern hunters in the November event.

Gov. Ross S. Sterling has gone on record as declaring that the herd should not be destroyed. Appeals have been made to the Legislature to provide funds for a park and to purchase the animals, while various women's clubs of Texas joined by pioneer and patriotic bodies have added to the general protest which has been expressed during the last three weeks since news of the hunt was first noised about.

Members of the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission will visit the Goodnight ranch and herd along with delegations from Amarillo and other cities of northwest Texas with a view to acquiring the herd by outright purchase and to obtain a sanctuary for the bison in the proposed state park in the Palo Duro Canyon. Other suggestions are to move the buffaloes to another section of the State.

The Goodnight herd originated in four buffalo calves which Colonel Goodnight captured 50 years ago in the Palo Duro Canyon near Amarillo from the dwindling herds which were being hunted to extinction. With the passing of Colonel Goodnight the ranch was transferred to other owners a year or more ago. It contains 12,000 acres of prairie with tree-lined creeks and has proved an ideal habitat for the animals.

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PROVIDENCE LINE
Train leaves South Station daily at 5:00 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), due Providence 6:01 p. m. From motor coach transfer to wharf. Steamer leaves 6:30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 6:00 a. m.

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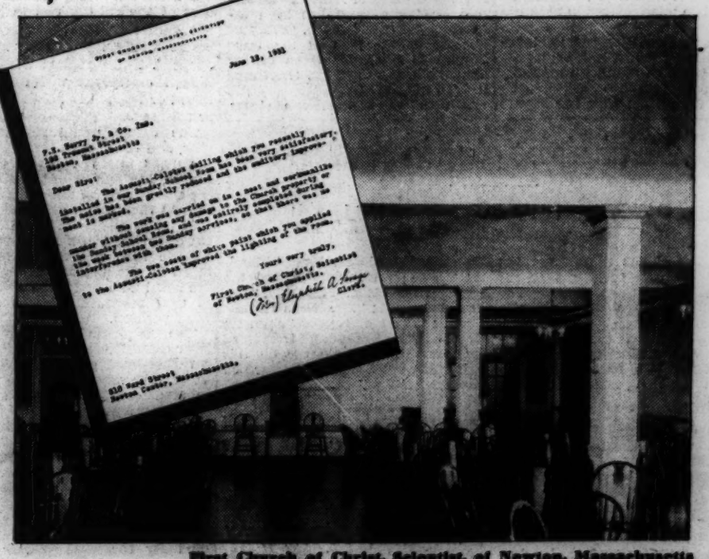

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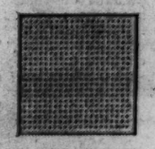

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Albert Coates Assures Us Of Much Better Music

ALBERT COATES, noted Anglo-Russian maestro, now in New York to conduct the Lewisohn Stadium concerts which are heard four nights a week over the WABC-Columbia network, foresees revolutionary changes in radio methods within the next 10 years.

Few conductors have had more experience with the radio than Mr. Coates. In the United States, in Russia, and in various European countries, no two of which conduct their radio operations along exactly the same lines, Mr. Coates has broadcast with some of the world's finest symphony orchestras. In England he has engaged for some time in experiments specifically calculated to ascertain the conditions under which an orchestra should play in order to be heard to the fullest advantage over the radio.

Mr. Coates differs radically from the majority of famous musicians in that he has undertaken an enormous amount of research to determine what are the defects of radio in broadcasting large orchestras, and having diagnosed what he believes to be the principal trouble, he has worked out a remedy.

"Most of us are apt to think that the battle has been won when it is possible for the broadcasters to eliminate extraneous noise, and present our music against a background of silence," Mr. Coates said in an interview recently. "Admittedly, that is a very great step forward since the early days of radio, but it is very far from being all. Until very recently, it was impossible in an organ broadcast, for example, to hear the 32-foot bass, because the number of vibrations per second on this note was too small to be picked up and transmitted by the electrical apparatus. The same applied to frequencies at the upper end of the scale.

Harmonics Now Heard

"Now the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has, I understand, installed lines responsive to frequencies between 50 and 8000, and the benefits which I noted, listening to broadcasts during the week-end after I landed, on a specially constructed set, were principally these: in the first place, all the low and high notes are now plainly audible to an ear reasonably well trained in music; secondly, the harmonics, or overtones and undertones, which formerly could not be heard at all, now are definitely there, and although the ear does not pick them out separately, one can detect them in the background, almost exactly in the same way that they are heard in a good concert hall.

"The outstanding shortcoming of radio today in my opinion is that it presents a flat picture, without much perspective, and certainly with little or no depth. As I have said before, it resembles the impression you get when you close one ear with your finger. The directional powers of hearing that we have when we use both our ears disappear almost entirely when we use only one—in fact I think they disappear altogether, but we are often aided by sight and memory. In broadcasting we have neither sight nor memory to suggest where sounds originate, and it must be obvious that the blend of, say, woodwind and strings immediately in front of the microphone is very different from the combined tone if they are placed 20 feet from each other and from the microphone.

"I am told that with the present single channel broadcasting and reception it is impossible to get the effect of relative distances and directions, but that it can be done by having two microphones in separate circuits, conveying the signals through separate channels to different receiving units, finally reproducing them as sound on carefully balanced earphones.

"Now there have been two important developments during recent months in connection with this idea. The first is that the need for separate broadcasting channels, which was the first serious obstacle, has been relegated to the scrap heap of archaic ideas, for a new disseminating system is being tried. The second is rather a negative development—loudspeakers so far seem to have been shown unsuited to take the place of earphones in this particular set-up. But I cannot believe that the inventive genius of the modern miracle workers, the radio experimenters, will be baffled for long by such a problem as that. Similar difficulties have appeared in the past and have been surmounted, and I am confident that this one also will be, though how long it may take is, of course, a moot question.

"Specifically, what I think will happen is this. Instead of having more than one microphone circuit combined and transmitted on one channel, as a 'mixed' signal, and received by the listener from only one speaker, giving the one-ear-stopped effect that I have mentioned, we shall be utilizing one of the newest developments of radio magic.

Multiple Transmission Possible

"Engineers tell me it is now possible to transmit more than one signal at the same time on one channel, quite separately and distinctly. This is similar to the principle of multiple transmission along telephone and telegraph wires, except that we have no wires.

"It differs from present-day broadcasting in one main feature—the use of intermediate frequencies, superimposed on the carrier wave. At present audio-frequency signals modify the carrier wave directly. By inserting the intermediate frequency channels, it is possible to have two separate signals on the same carrier.

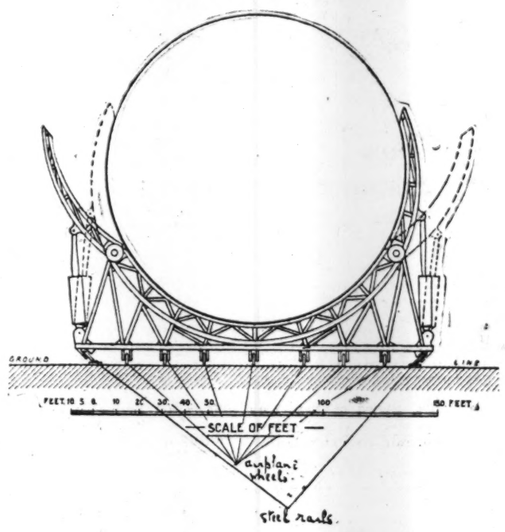
"Then, if the loudspeaker problem can be solved, we shall be able to hear relative distances and directions through the radio as if both our ears were being used direct in the concert hall, opera house, or theater. Further improvements can be made, I think, by making use of the reverberations in halls where performances take place. Too much deadening of natural echo tends to give an artificial quality to broadcasting reproduction.

Next Comes Television

"Ultimately, we shall have television signals on another superimposed wave, and if that new art develops as rapidly as I think it will, the time will come for that also to require dual channel transmission. Then we shall have two eyes, as well as two ears, and shall see pictures with the same depth and clarity that a stereoscopic camera gives us now.

"I may be told that these developments, which I anticipate within 10 years, or perhaps less, will not come for another generation or so. That, of course, is something that no one can foretell. But broadcasting has made such phenomenal progress in the last 11 years that I refuse to believe it will stand still now, or even move forward so slowly as to defer indefinitely the prospect of such reception as I have outlined. I am not a technical expert in the radio field, and do not lay claim to any such distinction. I simply suggest, on the basis of information given to me, that here is an obvious line for further progress, and that with the keen competition in American radio—keener than anywhere else in the world—and the intense desire of technicians, manufacturers and broadcasters to serve the public, the day cannot be so very far away when we shall listen to concerts and operas in our homes that are almost indistinguishable from the performances heard in the halls, and see the artists as well."

DOCKING FRAME



The Girders and Their Extensions Grip the Dirigible in the Same Fashion as the Device Which a Grocer Uses to Take Tins of Goods From High Shelves.

Airship Docking

Ground Handling of Big Ships a Problem

FROM shorthand to airship docks tells the story of the Pitman family. A device to simplify docking or handling an airship on the ground has been invented by Ernest Pitman, governing director of the firm of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Sir Isaac having been the inventor of the shorthand method of that name.

The device, Mr. Pitman states consists of a cradle to hold the airship into which it can be placed until it is facing up wind, or, when landing, from an up-wind position to take it back to its shed. The cradle would be, roughly, the same length as the airship, and would have semicircular girders corresponding, for a girder-built craft like the R100, to the number of girders of the ship it was to hold. If the engine units were outside, the cradle would have to be specially adapted. These girders would have hinged extensions which could be raised or lowered to hold the airship or release it.

The cradle would run on steel rails, and in between times when off the rails would run on airplane wheels. The flanges of the wheels on the rails would be underneath so as to hold them down and prevent the ship being blown off when brought out of the shed in a side wind. Once off the rails the whole weight is taken by the airplane wheels which are fitted with castors so as to allow of easy maneuvering into an up-wind position.

The semicircular girders with their extensions would be fitted with a rubber-lined groove to take a big inner tube which could be rapidly inflated or deflated. This device would prevent damage to the envelope. At one end the ship would be attached to a stub mast. An electrically driven air-compression plant on one side of the cradle would supply the power to raise and lower the extension arms and to inflate the tubes. On the opposite side a power-driven drum and capstan would be used for the mooring mast work. These pieces of machinery on each side would act as ballast to prevent the cradle being tipped by a side wind.

The airship held in its cradle would be run out of the shed on the side rails hauled by a tractor. Other tractors with cables attached to the semicircular girders would prevent the ship being blown sideways. When clear of the rails it would be lined up into the wind, released from the retaining arms, and taken from the short mooring mast to the normal mooring tower.

A Brilliant Radio Series

Guild Plays at Four o'Clock on Fridays

THIRTY-TWO plays from the great classical list are scheduled for presentation during the 1931-32 season of the Radio Guild, the National Broadcasting Company's distinctive Friday afternoon matinees. These plays will be broadcast over a nation-wide network of the NBC, headed by WJZ, New York.

Each Friday, beginning Oct. 9, 1931, and ending April 29, 1932, the Radio Guild offerings will be heard from 4:15 to 5:15 p. m., E. S. T., with the exception of the program on April 29 which will begin at 4:15 p. m., E. D. T. The programs are under the direction of Vernon Radcliff.

Plays chosen for presentation during the coming season will include five Shakespearean works, "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Julius Cæsar," "Hamlet," in two parts, and "The Merchant of Venice." These will be heard from Oct. 23 to Nov. 20. The Goldsmith contribution, "She Stoops to Conquer," will be offered on Dec. 4.

Ibsen, Shaw and Barrie come in for their share through presentation of "Peer Gynt," "Man of Destiny" and "Dear Brutus," on Jan. 8, 15 and 22 respectively. Ibsen's "The Doll's House" also will be broadcast April 8, while the Kaufman and Connolly "Beggar on Horseback" will be the Guild broadcast on April 29.

Other plays scheduled, and their dates of broadcast, will include:

"Agamemnon," Oct. 9; "Faustus," Oct. 16; "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," Nov. 27; "She Stoops to Conquer," Dec. 4; "School For Scandal," Dec. 11; "The Rivals," Dec. 18; "Servant in the House," Dec. 25; "Importance of Being Earnest," Jan. 1; "Prunella," Jan. 29; "Milestones," Feb. 5; "Paolo and Francesca," Feb. 12; "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Feb. 19; "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," "The Queen's Enemies" and "The Lost Silk Hat," all on Feb. 26; "Cyrano de Bergerac," March 4; "The Dover Road," March 11; "The Great Divide," March 18; "The Terrible Meek," March 25; "The Truth," April 1; "The Doll's House," April 8; "The Melting Pot," April 15; "The Jest," by Benelli and translated for NBC Radio Guild use on this date, April 22, and "Beggar on Horseback," April 29.

Negotiations are pending for the use of "Man of Destiny," "Prunella," "Paolo and Francesca," "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," an "The Doll's House," but they are expected to be satifactorily ajusted prior to the actual broadcast date.

Quiet Flying

London

NOISE is measured in electrical units known as decibels. Thus, the noise level in a single railway car is 10 decibels, which can be here used as a convenient yardstick. British airplane engineers have set 60 decibels, the noise of a complete railroad train, as their goal. If they can reach that comparative quiet they feel that the reduction of airplane noise will have been well started. So says a paper on "Noise" read recently by A. H. Davis before members of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

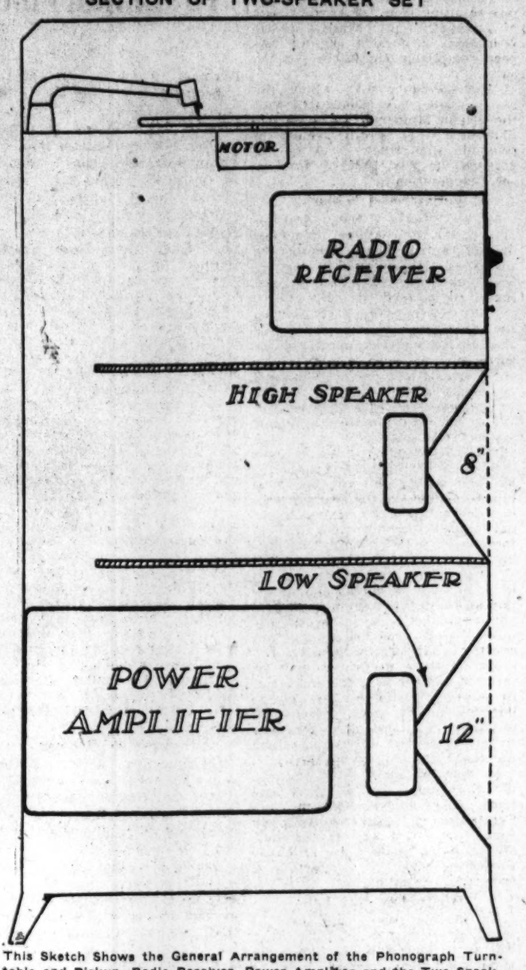
The greatest noise in an airplane is the propellor, though nearly everyone has the impression that it is the motor. Next in order are the exhaust ports and the engine itself. Seventy-five to 80 decibels are considered quiet in current airplanes while 110 are regarded as noisy.

Geared motors, driving larger diametered propellors at slower speeds, and thinner sections can reduce the level to 80 decibels, it is predicted. Further experiment lies along the use of wings interposed between the exhaust pipe and the cabin or inclosing the engine itself.

Many New Airports

The number of airports and landing fields in the United States has been increased by 206 during the past year, according to figures made public by the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce. The total of municipal, commercial, intermediate, auxiliary, Army, Navy and miscellaneous government, private and state airports and landing fields is now 1863. California leads all other states, with a total of 169, while Texas is second with 133. Pennsylvania takes third place with 90.

SECTION OF TWO-SPEAKER SET



This Sketch Shows the General Arrangement of the Phonograph Turntable and Pickup, Radio Receiver, Power Amplifier and the Two Speakers Used in the Reichmann Design. It Will Be Noted That a Pair of Shelves on Either Side of the Small Speaker Is Used to Prevent Interaction Between the Backs of the Two Speakers.

Canvas for Radio Music

There Is Still Much To Learn About Bass Notes

By VOLNEY D. HURD

PAINTING a portrait in oils on a thin piece of silk would not be a very happy affair. It takes the backing of good rugged canvas to act as the supporting background of a good oil painting. The bass part of a musical program can be compared with the canvas as it also acts as a background upon which the fine tracery of the middle and higher notes is spun into delightful musical patterns.

Radio was woefully deficient in bass in its early days. Then came a time when dynamic speakers and better amplifiers and power tubes gave pretty good bass response, so much better than anything ever heard before that it was considered quite perfect.

After listening for several years to the best in radio and record reproduction of the bass notes, however, and then comparing this carefully with the music in an orchestral hall when a symphony is being played, one becomes conscious that there is still more bass to be obtained before we are painting on canvas.

To be true many people have said, "Oh, that set has too much bass, it is too boomy!" That last part of that statement was quite true for much of the bass that has been obtained in the last few years, particularly in the cheaper sets, has not been true bass but a false bass obtained through cabinet resonance and false resonance in the speakers. This bass is always boomy and if one listens carefully he will see that it lacks pitch, that all the notes sound the same, as though a bass drum were being played.

True bass should not be boomy, or dull, or fuzzy and one should be able to determine a definite pitch for each note played. When true bass is obtained the results are so much better than the average radio set that they startle the listeners with their naturalness.

We have heard that kind of bass. We heard it due to the design genius of Franch Reichmann of Chicago, who has been making loudspeakers for nearly 20 years. He applied real thought to the question of getting radio reproduction which he could listen to year in and year out without getting tired of it.

The final result was a 10-foot square affair which cost $2000. Then he reduced this down to normal cabinet size without sacrificing the quality. This gave a set about 4 feet tall and two feet across and nearly 2 feet deep. By careful cabinet design these proportions were made graceful.

The secret, like most good things, is relatively simple. Asking a loudspeaker to respond equally well to all notes from the lowest bass to the highest soprano is rather a large request so why expect it. In the musical instrument field a different instrument is used for each section of the musical spectrum.

We would not take a bass viol and put a small violin string on it and expect to play high violin notes. Neither would we take a regular violin and put on it a thick heavy bass viol string and expect to get good bass notes.

Mr. Reichmann found that a single speaker could take care of the middle and upper register. Then he decided that a speaker just for bass notes, working with this other speaker, would give the ideal results. He designed two such speakers, the high one a brilliant 8-inch diameter dynamic and the bass a 12-inch affair with a texture that would be best for bass notes. He designed the volume output of these so that they would work together and neither one dominate.

A dynamic speaker requires a large baffle to reproduce low notes properly. This accounts for the original 10-foot cabinet and the final cabinet was found to be as small as one could go and still get good bass notes.

Finally the amplifier was studied since the best speakers would be of little avail without a good amplifier. The best of current amplifiers was found to slope off under 100 cycles and since the speakers would accommodate real low notes under 100 cycles an ingenious system of tone control was introduced which did not make the mistake of trying to make low notes better by cutting off the highs, the present practice in radio sets. This new system of tone control leaves the high notes completely alone and brings up the bass through an electrical resonant circuit, not to be confused with cabinet resonance. The amount of bass can then be brought to any point desired, weak, average or extra full and this is usefull since some broadcasting stations do not transmit as much bass as others.

This control is a resonant circuit in the plate of the first audio tube which also acts as a parallel feed system for the last stage transformer preventing direct current from going through it, a very desirable arrangement. Thus the tone control acts as a tone control, an amplifier flattening device and a parallel feed system of audio.

The result of this combination is remarkable music from both radio and records. Unfortunately, this machine is not available on the market at the present time but we feel sure that as soon as radio manufacturers feel that a quality market is again available, instead of the present midget set market, this idea will be used in the better sets.

Television Studies

A Few Ideas Are Given to Prospective Engineers

"WHAT should a young man study in order to prepare himself for television work?" This question has been asked very often lately, and its answer, as given by Hollis Baird, chief engineer of the Shortwave & Television Corporation, shows that there is much for the embryonic visual radio engineer to absorb and digest in order to succeed.

"In the first place," states Mr. Baird, "more radio training doesn't mean that a man is at all qualified for television. A man can be a crack radio engineer and have as much difficulty approaching television as the former electrical engineer did when he tried to tackle radio. Yet it is absolutely essential that a television engineer be exceptionally well-versed in radio for radio is the connecting means which brings television from the pickup to the television receiver output device.

"But once radio is mastered, the question of television itself comes up and the point long neglected by radio engineers trying to work on television is that television is primarily an optical device and that therefore a thorough knowledge of optics is essential for the television research worker. There are very few radio men who know anything about optics, and I strongly advise study on this subject. Incidentally, the best known textbook on this subject is "Physical Optics," by Woods.

"Having a knowledge of radio and optics, the television engineer has a third subject which should be mastered, physics, since much of the television transmission and reception work is based on physical laws, and particularly on that branch of physics known as mechanical engineering. A television pickup and projector offers many delicate mechanical problems."

It is quite obvious from the foregoing that television engineering is a distinct and high art in itself, one demanding engineering talent of diversified character and high efficiency. Television also demands a good practical sense, as the purely theoretical engineer will not get very far in this subject.

While studying the three subjects outlined, their apparent relation in the art of television will be realized by a good deal of practical work on actual television apparatus, and Mr. Baird advises prospective television engineers to get equipped with a first-class television short-wave receiver and television picture reproducing machine and start making observations on the present television broadcasting.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF AUGUST 17-23

MONDAY, AUG. 17

7-7:15—Amos 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KGO, San Francisco.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Soconyland Sketch. NBC—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo.
8-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.
8:30-9—"Death Valley Days." Dramatic sketch. "Ma Madison of Bonnie Clair." NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB.
8:30-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies, Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WLIT, Philadelphia.
9-9:30—Mayfag Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Real Folks sketch. "The Country Auction." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
10-10:30—Gold Medal Express, Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Arabesque sketch. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Mr. Bones and Company, Minstrels. NBC Chain transcontinental.

TUESDAY, Aug. 18

4-5—Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, Germany. Third act of "Tristan and Isolde," directed by William Furtwaengler. NBC—WEAF chain to WKY, Oklahoma City.
7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KRLD, Dallas, Texas.
7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers, Lois Bennett; NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra. Irish Program. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos, Jubilee Singers; J. Zadye, violinist. Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Music of the Ages." Concert orchestra, direction of Dr. Theophil Wendt. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Corey's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Soloists, chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WEAF chain to WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio.
7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8-8:15—Willard Robinson. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Sascha Helmann, concert pianist. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert, Gladys Rice, soprano; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WLS, Chicago.
9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. Financial talk; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—"The First Nighter," Sketch. "More than Gold Glitters." NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers quartet; orchestra direction Erno Rapee. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10-10:15—Frances Williams; Freddie Rich's Orchestra, CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Symphony Orchestra, direction of Howard Barlow. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Nit Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—String Dance Orchestra; Tris Speaker; Grantland Rice. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, monologist. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
7:45-8—The Trials of the Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.
8-9—Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:15-8:45—The Columbians, Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet. CBS transcontinental.
8:45-9—Boswell Sisters, Vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:15—Brad and Al, comedy duo; Bert Lown's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Arco Birthday Party. "Meriwether Lewis." Soloists, quartet and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.
9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl, Welcome Lewis, contralto; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
9:30-10—Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago.
9:30-10—John Charles Thomas, baritone; Maxwell Orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor, Ralph Vaughn Williams' "London Symphony." CBS transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21

3-5—Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. Mozart symphonies. Broadcast from Salzburg, Austria. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to Reno, Nev.
7-7:45—Major Bowes's Family. Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, Penna.
8-8:30—John L. Fogarty, tenor; Nestle Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; soloists; 1 piano duo. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. "La Valse" by Ravel. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Cliequot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Giuseppe Creatore and his Band. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:45-10—The Boswell Sisters. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violin; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program, Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
10:30-11—"Around the Samovar." Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra; soloists. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22

7-7:15—Lee Morse, Crooner. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
7-7:30—St. Moritz Orchestra, dinner music. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—Sonata Recital, Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8-8:30—"Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
8-8:30—Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WJZ chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9:30—National High School Orchestra. From outdoor auditorium of summer camp at Interlochen, Mich. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Silver Flute, dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:15—Hernandez Brothers, instrumental trio, Spanish trio. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—General Electric Concert Orchestra, Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Club Valspar, William Wirges's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.
9:30-10—Domino Orchestra; Vocal Trio. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—Chicagoland Music Festival. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:45—Hank Simmons Show Boat; "Beyond Pardon." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23

1-2—Pop concert from Cleveland, Concert orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.
3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
4-5—Cathedral Hour. Symphony Orchestra; choir; soloists. CBS transcontinental.
4-5—Ravinia Opera Concert, from Ravinia Park, Ill. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems, "H. M. S. Pinafore." NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.
7:15-7:30—Fray and Braggiotti, piano duo. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—Candlelight Musicale. NBC—WJZ Chain to WFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8-9—Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC — WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.
8:15-8:30—"Blow the Man Down." Sea songs. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Harbor Lights." Sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8:45-9—Modern Male Chorus.
9:30-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Albert Coates, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Symphony Orchestra, directed by Adolpe Dumont. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City.
10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
11:30-12—South Sea Islanders, Hawaiian Ensemble. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

WINNIPEG TO CHANGE MOTOR TRAFFIC LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg will shortly enforce a new traffic law, based on a study of traffic conditions and traffic regulation by local aldermen in various United States and Canadian cities. Among the outstanding changes from the present regulations will be that pedestrian traffic will not be subject to the signal lights; all night parking on the streets to be eliminated by a regulation permitting only one hour parking anywhere between 3 and 6 a. m.; parallel instead of diagonal parking to be enforced in blocks where there are the so-called safety islands, where street cars load or unload passengers; right hand turns by vehicles to be made on the red, instead of green light; and elimination of either right or left hand turns on busy downtown corners. It will cost Winnipeg less to put this new law into effect than any other city in Canada is spending on its traffic regulation, its sponsors declared.

A New Air Liner Flies

Sikorsky's 40-Passenger Ship Makes Its Bow

FIRST tests of the new 40-passenger Sikorsky amphibion, the S-40, the largest airplane ever made in the United States, show its performance to be extremely good. The announcement of the tests also includes an interesting discussion of some of the extensive preparations and tests which must be made before a giant airplane can be built and put into the air.

Powered with four Hornet (575 horsepower each) motors, this mammoth craft, designed for a gross weight of 34,000 pounds, left the waters of Long Island Sound at Stratford in 19 seconds. This, a natural takeoff, is especially satisfactory in view of the fact that there was little wind and a calm water surface to make takeoff conditions difficult. A cruising speed of 110 miles an hour was maintained with the engines turning up 1650 r. p. m. The landing speed was under 60 miles an hour. Cruising speed on any three of the four engines is 95-100 miles an hour.

Capt. Boris Sergievsky, holder of four world's seaplane records, piloted this huge four-motored ship on its test flights and expressed extreme satisfaction at its performance. Another plane of this type is now in the process of construction for the Pan-American Airways for use in their South American service.

Sikorsky's Fortieth Design

Igor I. Sikorsky, designer of the S-40, has long been identified with Russian and American aviation and this ship marks his fortieth successful project. Mr. Sikorsky stated that construction on this model had been commenced 18 months ago and that he was more than satisfied with the results of the tests.

The Sikorsky S-40 is a high-winged monoplane, powered by four Pratt and Whitney Hornet, 575 horsepower, engines. The motors are tractor type installed in nacelles supported from the wing. The wing span is 114 feet, while its width is 16 feet. The length overall is 72 feet 11 inches and gross load of the ship 34,000 pounds. The plane is capable of a top speed in excess of 130 miles per hour. Further tests are being made to substantiate this figure. With a gasoline capacity of over 1000 gallons, it has a cruising range of 1000 miles.

An enormous amount of time and research have been put into this, America's largest seaplane. The first wind tunnel tests were run in October, 1928. Approximately 300 hours of time were spent on testing the engine models with different cowls, alone. The date of the first water tests on the hull was April, 1929. Approximately 2000 runs were made at different speeds in the water and river basins, corresponding to approximately 200 hours of actual water testing.

Many Passenger Comforts

Many interesting and new features are incorporated in this airplane. Varied problems had to be overcome, due to its size. Comfort for the passenger has been considered a prime factor in the S-40. The hull of this ship is a foot and a half wider than a Pullman car, allowing ample room for large, comfortable lounging chairs. The upholstery is blue and orange, and the drapery heavy rose gray silk; all walls are walnut finished; rest rooms are provided; a lounge room for six people is incorporated, with chests, checker, backgammon boards, and other amusements.

Five hundred square feet of half-inch thick soundproof material, under walnut panels, is used to reduce the noise to a minimum and reading lights and other small comforts are part of the equipment. All interior draperies, rugs, curtains and finishings are fireproofed.

In the aft compartment of the ship is installed an ice box and an electric stove, a steward's pantry, and room for extra storage space. There are electric fixtures in each compartment, a call system for the steward, and individual ventilation units. Emergency food, drinking water, etc., make this plane independent at sea for an indefinite length of time. Six life-saving rafts, with emergency rations and water, are conveniently located at each exit.

The plane's exterior finish is all silver with navy blue struts, silver wing and tail group, with the conventional yellow strip across the top of the wing.

When delivery is made to Pan American Airways of the S-40, it is understood that it will be put into immediate service on Pan American Airways' Miami to Cristobal, Canal Zone, run.

Details of the S-40

Overall length, 76 feet 8 inches.
Overall height, 23 feet 10 inches on wheels.
Overall span, 114 feet.
Wing area, including struts, 1875 square feet.
Weight empty, 21,500 pounds, fully equipped.
Gross weight, 34,000 pounds.
Pounds for each square foot, 18.2.
Pounds for each horsepower, 14.8.
Gas capacity in wing, 540 gallons.
Gas capacity in pontoons, 500 gallons.
Range with 24 passengers, 935 miles.
Range with 40 passengers, 500 miles.
High speed, 130 miles per hour or above at 1950 revolutions per mile.
Cruising speed, 110 to 115 miles per hour at 1700 revolutions per mile.
Initial climb, 712 feet.
Landing speed, 65 miles per hour.
Absolute ceiling, 13,000 feet.
Take-off land, full load, 20 seconds.
Take-off water, full load, 25 seconds.
High speed on three engines, 110 miles per hour.
Ceiling on three engines, 6600 feet.

Modern Flying Safe

London

An automobile running 10,000 miles a year for three centuries without an accident would be great driving. Yet that estimate is equivalent to the performance record of the Imperial Airways, said Dr. N. A. V. Piercy lecturing recently before the Royal Society of Arts on the present status of air travel. Dr. Piercy estimated that in 1930 there had been only one accident in 3,000,000 passenger miles. Since 1924 Imperial planes have flown 343 days a year between Croydon and Paris, 94 per cent regularity. American lines, Dr. Piercy said, which claimed more than half the aerial traffic of the world, had flown 100,000,000 miles with only 26 fatalities.

SPAIN PLANS GOVERNMENT OF LEFT TYPE

(Continued from Page 1)

for reëlection he may not serve twice consecutively.

Priests, Protestant clergymen, monks and members of the former royal family of Spain or of other countries, or of anyone related to a royal family anywhere, are debarred from holding the Republic's highest office.

The Vice-President will be regularly elected for a like term and under like conditions as the President. But he will never assume the Presidency in his own right. Fifteen days after the removal of a President for any reason whatever regular national elections will be called.

It is understood the remaining three chapters of the draft constitution, covering the departments of justice and finance, constitutional guarantees and amendments already have been completed. They will probably be presented to the Cabinet today, and the many stormy sessions which will intervene before the constitution becomes law will begin at the opening session next week.

Macia's Attitude Conciliatory

The visit of Col. Francisco Macia to Madrid has caused a favorable effect in political circles, and his conciliatory attitude and willingness to negotiate on the question of the Catalan charter are likely to result in a considerable relaxation of tension which has existed of late between Catalonia and the rest of Spain.

The veteran Catalan leader went straight to the heart of the problem in a speech presenting this charter to President Zamora. He said it was absolutely false to think he and other Catalan deputies were there as ambassadors visting a foreign land.

They came as brother Spaniards, Colonel Macia declared, asking for legal autonomy, which the monarchy had denied them for centuries. He reminded his listeners that the legal machinery for preparation of the charter and its approval by a referendum had been decreed from Madrid, and that the charter would be presented to the Cortes by the Cabinet.

Social Reforms Stressed

Colonel Macia, in a conversation with press representatives, insisted that social questions are closely linked with the autonomy problem. It would not have been worth while fighting for the liberty of Catalonia if this was not united to a change in the present social situation, he declared.

"I want," Colonel Macia said, "to see the workers educated to a level which will fit them to taken an active part in the control of industry. To this end education is a theme to which we shall devote the most attention. We want to reform the teaching system, making the teacher into the companion of the child."

Colonel Macia will stay in Madrid until Monday and expects to have informal talks with President Zamora in which he hopes to smooth out what are described "as small but important discrepancies between the charter and national constitution."

Spain Faces Its Future Resolutely; Stiff Problems Tackled With Confidence

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The brightest spot on the map of Europe at the present moment is Spain.

Great as are the problems its Government has to face it is indeed facing them cheerfully and resolutely. The country is filled with hope. The change from Monarchy to Republic was effected so smoothly that it at once became obvious that Spain was ripe for the change. Everything is pursuing its normal course, everybody is pursuing his or her daily task as though the old régime meant absolutely nothing. On the contrary, it did mean something, but something negative and there is now an extraordinary release of energies and aspirations.

With some historical knowledge of Spanish upheavals in the past and some experience of contemporary European upheavals, I came to Spain with a pronounced consciousness of difficulties ahead. After watching the Republic at work, the Republic which was overwhelmingly approved by popular vote, after seeing republican leaders who are men of high ideals, shrewd sense and proved resolution, after attending the new Cortes which is anxious to provide Spain with a modern Constitution and to effect sweeping reforms, I leave Spain with the conviction that all difficulties should be successfully overcome.

Tackling Problems Earnestly

It has been the fashion in some places to magnify the ordinary incidents which can be plentifully found in all countries and which have nothing to do with the change of régime in Spain. Those problems which are in fact peculiarly Spanish have been newly discovered as though they arose from the departure of the King. The reality is that they are chronic questions which have in the past been neglected. It is entirely to the credit of the Republic that it should be tackling them in earnest.

Nobody can predict that there will not be trouble, although I must say at present there is no sign of it. But certainly nobody should predict that there will be trouble The correct assumption, I contend, after careful observation, is that Spain will remain content, as it now unquestionably is, with its new form of government.

There exists always, of course, the danger of disillusionment. The Republic cannot perform miracles and there may be some disappointment if what has lasted for centuries is not instantly demolished. Nevertheless the Government impresses everybody as proceeding methodically, intelligently, unremittingly with the full confidence of the people, not merely to reorganization of political institutions, but to drastic reform of social abuses. Unless the members of the Government begin to quarrel among themselves on details they should be a long time in exhausting the stocks of credit they now possess and they should accomplish much that is admirable and durable. They should indeed remold and revivify Spain.

Five Outstanding Questions

Yet this correspondence would be misleading did it not refer specifically to the enormous and often age-old problems of Spain which will have to be solved. The Government has in many cases begun to solve them. In other cases it has as yet simply signalled their existence which is, however, the necessary preliminary to their solution. Chief among these problems are:

1. The Army. With its powerful hierarchy, with its ancient traditions, with its amazingly disproportionate strength of officers, the army held Spain in its grip and was an important factor in its misgovernment. Already the highest army posts have been abolished and a large number of officers have been asked to resign.

2. The Church. The repressive influence of Roman Catholic priests, monks and high ecclesiastics on Spain is acknowledged even by good Roman Catholics. Their forces and their riches are incredible Spain is the last stronghold of that kind of clericalism which impedes civic progress. Yet by a curious paradox Spaniards are not, in the mass, believers in Roman Catholicism. Where there is ignorance there is superstition, but in towns the churches usually are empty. Henceforth there will be separation of church and state and Roman Catholicism may lose its privileged position.

3. In education Spain has been far behind the times. Illiteracy is appalling. It is now proposed, and a start has already been made, to multiply and improve schools.

4. The agrarian question is particularly pressing. The present system of land tenure in some regions reduces peasants to semi-starvation. The hand of feudalism must be removed. Methods of farming are exceedingly primitive, and results even in fruitful regions are inadequate. Distribution of land, irrigation, cooperation, machinery are among the most urgent necessities.

5. The labor question has grown with the rapid development of Spanish economic life. Generally speaking, wages are miserably low. The Spaniards are individualist in tendency and labor syndicates consequently often lean toward anarchy. Hence, sporadic strikes and even sabotage. But it is a comprehensive and governmental attempt to raise the standard of living which is now called for and it may be on the success or the failure of the Government in dealing with social and labor questions that the success or failure of the Republic will ultimately depend.

Other Important Matters

There are also such problems as the demand for virtual independence by Catalonia and other regions, but they can now be dealt with under the Constitution, and the prospects of happy compromise are good.

There must likewise be serious reorganization of municipalities, which are often incompetent and corrupt. The system of political "bosses" which has been one of the curses of Spanish civic life should be entirely swept away.

Spain, too, must decide what it really intends to do about Morocco.

Its finances, moreover, are in a bad way and taxation, which presses too lightly on the rich and too heavily on the poor, must be revised. Monopolies must be examined and various recent concessions are naturally the object of considerable criticism. There should not be any delay in stabilizing the pesceta, which has been steadily falling.

Already there is some change in the attitude of the Spaniard toward women. I should say that the prevalence of beggary, encouragement of lotteries and love of bullfighting are among the Spanish defects. In all these matters the advent of the Republic brings no automatic solution, but it undoubtedly brings new hope and a new opportunity of solution.

Hamburg Reduces Salaries and Jobs

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 15 (AP)—The free city of Hamburg, Germany's premier seaport and second largest city, today set an example of rigid economy for the municipal administrations of the nation.

It announced a sweeping general reduction of public expenditures affecting all departments, beginning at the top with a slash in the Hamburg Senate pay roll.

The Senate membership will be reduced from 16 to 12, numerous commissions and bureaus will be abolished, and other departments and sub-departments will be combined into fewer units with fewer officials.

Municipal salaries will be cut in conformity with the recent reductions in the federal pay roll, and the outlay for lighting, street-sweeping, etc., will be cut in two.

These measures are expected to wipe out the $9,000,000 deficit which hangs over the city despite previous attempts to cut expenses.

WORLD PEACE DECLARED BEST ROAD TO TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

however, that this control must be extended not only to commodity prices, but also to the investment market.

Some economists, he said, consider cyclical business fluctuations as a monetary phenomenon resulting from the competitive banking system. Others say it is inherent in the industrial machinery.

"It does not matter to me," he declared, "which set of factors underlies the situation providing money can be used as a counterweight to offset their operation. Provided you consciously use the monetary system you will be able to offset the result of factors causing fluctuations."

He said long-term fluctuations could be controlled by varying the ratio of gold stocks to the bulk of credit. For control of short-term fluctuations he recommended manipulation of bank rates, but pointed out this placed a heavy responsibility on bankers which they are apparently not ready to assume. It also implied international coöperation between national banks.

Control General Level

In the past it has been thought sufficient, he pointed out, to control the general level of prices. American industry, particularly, was inclined to insist that if prices were held at a steady level it did not matter what happened in the investment market. This theory, he asserted, broke down completely when the stock market inflation prior to October of 1929 broke and carried everything with it.

The means of credit control, therefore, he argued, depended on control of bank deposits by the banks. Only in this fashion could both the general price level and the investment market be managed at one and the same time.

In boom times he recommended a rise in the money market rates, or bank rates, to act as a break, and a decrease in the rates when the first signs of depression showed themselves.

"A rise in bank rates," he said, "with appropriate open market operations, in the early stages of the boom time, if accompanied by the whole-hearted coöperation of the commercial banks, did the following things—it encouraged depositors to keep deposits in banks, and therefore prevented an increase in the velocity of circulation of money, it discouraged security issues, and therefore capital enterprise, it acted as a warning to all concerns, and finally it increased the cost of commercial bank credit, and therefore in conjunction with the slackening of capital investment it reduced the current rate of profits and therefore kept equity values down."

Things That Helped

"Similarly," he went on, "a fall in bank rates discouraged depositors and encouraged them to turn their deposits into other forms of assets; it encouraged bond issues, and therefore capital enterprises; it acted as an encouragement to expansion morally, and it reduced the cost of bank credit, and therefore did something to increase the level of profits and helped raise the value of equity shares."

Professor Gregory said, however, that application of this remedy will not necessarily produce immediate recovery. He emphasized that there is a time lag involved and that to assure success it would have to be applied immediately. The present situation, he said, has been allowed to go too far and is too acute to be susceptible to anything but the most drastic measures.

"We can only get out of the present depression," he declared, "by cutting costs to the level of prices or helping to raise prices to the level of costs."

The former of these two methods, he pointed out, is favored in America and the latter in Great Britain.

"What is really disturbing in the present juncture," he then declared, "is that the depression has lasted sufficiently long to create great political instability." He concluded that because of this a long period of low bank rates, and open market purchases, might not have the effects normally to be expected.

Sees Light Ahead

"But if the political situation should clear up," he concluded in a more optimistic tone, "it is to be expected that gradually bond prices will rise, and with them a renewal of real investment activity."

The problem of European minorities came up today at the round table on the political situation in western Europe. Rabbi B. Leon Hurwitz, Ninth Street Temple, asserted that Poland has been discriminating against the Jewish minority in violation of treaty rights. Mr. Edward Weintal, press attaché to the Polish Embassy at Washington, held that the Rabbi's contention was based on misinformation, and that no attempt was being made to suppress Jewish schools and charities.

At the round table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Mr. Percy E. Corbett, dean of McGill University, said that any fear of diplomatic dissolution of the Empire resulting from the appointment of diplomatic representatives of the Dominions in foreign capitals has been completely allayed by the results.

"The cordiality with which the new ministers have coöperated with the British Ministers," he said, "has illustrated that strong feeling of common aim which is, after all, perhaps the most cohesive force in the Commonwealth."

Judges Social Systems

Mr. M. C. Rorty, former vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, commenced his defence of Capitalism as opposed to Communism and Fascism last night. He devoted the first of two lectures on the subject to clearing the ground for the study, concluding that in the end the merits of the three systems must be judged by their appropriateness to essentially democratic forms, and to a full development of political liberties.

The survival of the three economic systems will be determined, he said, "first, by their ability to live in peace with their neighbors, and secondly, by their ability to satisfy natural human instincts to the degree necessary to develop and maintain internal unity, either in their present form or in the forms which they may involve.

"The primary desires of man," he went on, "are economic, and to obtain an irreducible minimum of economic satisfaction he will accept any form of social organization. The necessities of life are the first demand—but let these necessities once be satisfied and the next demand is not for absolute liberty, but for specific liberties—for the right of each man to pursue happiness in his own way so long as he does not infringe upon the equal rights of his neighbors."

In view of these considerations, Mr. Rorty said that all three systems, Communism, Fascism, and Capitalism, may survive for some time; that is, so long as the individuals living under it are primarily concerned with the satisfaction of economic necessities.

Where Two May Fail

But having passed the stage of satisfying economic necessities they will all be forced to satisfy the demand for human liberties. Here, he implied, Communism and Fascism may break down. For he held that the demand for human liberties can only be satisfied under democratic institutions which cannot exist under either the Communist or the Fascist system.

Neither of these other two systems, he said, "can furnish the lesson of a coherent or comprehensive political system of an ultimately desirable type. The processes of political evolution are clearly and obviously, though by slow and painful processes, tending toward popular and representative government and we should be disregarding the plain evidence if we failed to think of the details of an ultimate economic system in terms other than those appropriate to a political background on the economic type.

"The individual demands as a matter of economic right a reward that is in relative proportion to his effort. No productive system, other than one of pure slavery, has secured efficiency in output, up to date, without allowing such variations in rewards; and no executive of experience fails to recognise the prime importance of an accurate gradation of compensation in proportion to individual deserts."

$5000-a-Year Mayor Gets 8-Cent Pay Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Mayor Walter Austin was puzzled recently upon receiving an 8-cent check. Then the same day he received a pay voucher for $416 and some odd cents, which is his regular pay at $5000 a year.

Inquiry brought the following explanation from Auditor G. F. Waterbury:

"It is impossible to pay the Mayor exactly one-twelfth of $5000 each month because it runs into split cents. So at the end of the year the difference is computed and paid to keep the books straight. That was the check for 8 cents."

Mayor Austin plans to keep the check as a souvenir.

REICH FASCISM FOUND TENDING TO MILDER FORM

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany which in its financial difficulties has need of greater political union.

From the viewpoint of external politics, it is emphasized that these Berlin-Rome exchanges cannot lead to any provocative alliance, as the French might apprehend. They properly belong to the cycle of international conversations, and could not rightly have been omitted. Neither Germany nor Italy desires special associations which would arouse the hostility of a third party.

Germany's reserve in the past to Italian approaches, which was indeed criticised by the Hitlerites and others, is due to the obvious impossibility of accepting Italian support of a precarious nature if thereby French good will were lost. Moreover, the fluidity of Italian policy is well known. Therefore while doubtless Germany and Italy will collaborate on common policies, they will move within the general framework of European interest.

In many respects their policies are similar: Italy has endeavored to take the leadership in the revision of treaties which is a subject that specially appeals to Germany. Nevertheless Italy has never defined what it means by revision of treaties. Does it attach a broad sense to the phrase or does it employ it in particular sense? Would opportune modifications which would please Italy help Germany? On vague generalities there may be accord, but on specific points no conclusions are reached.

Agree on Finances

On financial matters Germany and Italy agree. Italy promptly accepted the Hoover moratorium. It cannot directly offer help to Germany but it is persuaded of and preaches economic interdependence.

Against Anschluss, which specially affects Italy, Senator Vittorio Scialoja of Italy has forcibly argued at The Hague, and Italy contends that whatever the Hague decision may be, the League of Nations is entitled to discuss Austro-German proposals.

At Rome the subject is reported to have been set aside, but it is known that there is a suggestion of German help in consolidating the Italianity of South Tyrol with its German-speaking inhabitants in return for Italian disinterestedness in Austro-German union.

Lastly, both Germany and Italy will warmly support disarmament at the Geneva conference. On general grounds reduction in armaments would mean reduction in expenditure and increase of confidence. Doubtless both Germany and Italy for special reasons also would welcome proportional reduction of French forces.

It will be seen that important political results may flow from the visit of Dr. Bruening to Rome and the visit of Signor Mussolini, who has not left Italy since he went to Locarno in 1924, to Berlin.

Tariff Held Issue For 1932 Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The tariff will be the "real issue" in the 1932 presidential campaign, with international affairs also holding a major place, Mr. Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, said in an interview here yesterday. He departed today for a short holiday in Bermuda.

Mr. Lucas said that the 1932 campaign would see President Hoover's status as a "world leader" enhanced and that successful developments at the general disarmament conference in 1931 would assure his position in the international scene. He would be recognized, he declared, as the best-qualified man to lead the country out of the world-wide economic crisis and would be returned to the White House for a second term.

Admitting by inference that there had been a waning of sentiment with regard to the President, Mr. Lucas said that the tide of criticism had begun to abate as soon as Congress adjourned and that a wave of popular approval had followed upon his war debt holiday proposal.

"At Washington I got a cross section of opinion," he said. "I can assure you that there has been a revolution in favor of the President.

"Prosperity cannot be an issue in the campaign. Both parties are in favor of that. There can be an issue only where the two parties disagree, as on the subject of the tariff, and I think this will be a bigger issue in the '32 campaign than ever before."

Federal Engravers Finish Dies On Washington 1932 Stamp Series

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dies were finished yesterday on the Post Office Department's most pretentious commemorative stamp series—the 12 Washington portraits to decorate 1932 bicentennial year mail.

For two months the work occupied the Government's artful makers of miniatures, Mr. John Eissler, Mr. Louis Schofield, and Mr. Clarence Bensing, portrait engravers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Under canopies of slanting glass, these artists sat in their cubicles, doing George Washington free-hand on steel from famous paintings. Skillful fingers have these makers of stamp portraits. Their product must baffle the counterfeiter as well as satisfy the art critic

Mr. E. J. Hein, their supervisor, became so interested in the Washington series that he did two of them. He said no one was allowed to try his hand at a stamp portrait with less than 15 years' experience. Yet Americans, usually considered impatient, have led the world in this most painstaking of arts, Mr. Hein asserted.

Portrait makers find plenty of inspiration for their work, he said, in those connoisseurs, the stamp collectors. "We know their magnifying glasses will not miss a line we make," was the way he expressed it.

The collectors, of course, will be first on the trail of the Washington series, which will run as follows: ½-cent, from Charles Wilson Peale Miniature in Metropolitan Museum; 1-cent, from Jeane Antoine Houdon Bust, 1785, at Mount Vernon; 1½-cent, from Peale Portrait, 1772, at Washington and Lee University; 2-cent, from Gilbert Stuart Portrait, 1796, in Boston Museum of Fine Arts; 3-cent, Peale, 1777, Valley Forge Portrait in Westchester, Penna., Normal School; 4-cent Peale 1777 Portrait presented to Jonathan Swift and owned by Swift's great-grandson, Mr. William Patton, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; 5-cent, Peale Portrait, 1795, owned by New York Historical Society; 6-cent, John Trumball Portrait, 1792, at Yale University; 7-cent Trumball Portrait, 1780, at Metropolitan Museum; 8-cent, from Crayon Physiognotrace, 1798, by Charles B. J. F. Saint Memim, owned by Mr. J. C. Brevort, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 9-cent, adapted from W. Williams Portrait, 1794, for Masonic Lodge, Alexandria, Va., still owned by the lodge; 10-cent, from Stuart Portrait, 1795, in Metropolitan Museum.

Panama Canal Opened Locks To Ships Just 17 Years Ago

Nine Hours Required for Ancon to Traverse Connecting Passage—Second Waterway Waits Approval of Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (By U. P.)—Seventeen years ago today commercial traffic through the Panama Canal was inaugurated by the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific of the Government steamer Ancon, carrying cargo.

The world at the time was distracted by the outbreak of war in Europe, and the transcendental transportation development of all history received comparatively slight attention. The great international ceremonial parade through the canal, once projected, has never been held.

The Ancon, in the first commercial transit of the Canal, carried 200 guests of the Secretary of War, including President Porras of Panama and his Cabinet, diplomats and consuls stationed in Panama, and Director John Barrett of the Pan American Union. The trip from entrance to entrance required nine hours, well within the estimates.

From Washington, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison cabled Col. George W. Goethals: "By the successful passage of vessels through the Canal, the dream of centuries has become a reality. Its stupendous undertaking has been finally accomplished and a perpetual memorial to the genius and enterprise of our people has been created."

Aug. 16, there were additional commercial transits through the canal, all reported in the official canal record.

From Pacific to Atlantic passed the Pleiades of the Luckenback Steamship Company, the Pennsylvania and Arizonian of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific passed the Missourian and Nebraskan of the American-Hawaiian Line and the yacht Lasata, a pleasure craft.

The Peruvian torpedo destroyer Teniente Rodriguez was the first war vessel of any flag to pass through the canal, on Aug. 18. The destroyer was en route to Peru after a trip up the Amazon River to Iquitos.

The first United States naval vessel, the transport Buford, went through the Canal on Sept. 9, en route from San Francisco to Galveston.

The first "fleet" through the canal was a group of Norwegian whaling vessels on Sept. 25.

Now, 17 years later, prospects that the United States Congress might give approval to the construction of a second Atlantic-to-Pacific waterway have been considerably reduced by declining traffic through the Panama Canal, according to political circles interested in this question.

Panama traffic has been undergoing a substantial recession over a long period. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, there were 5529 transits, of 27,792,000 net tons, carrying 25,082,000 tons of cargo, and paying $24,645,000 in tolls. This compares with 6413 vessels using the canal in the peak year ending June 30, 1929, measuring 29,837,000 net tonnage, carrying a cargo worth $30,863,000 and paying tolls of $27,127,000.

Pursuant to resolutions of Congress, the Interoceanic Canal Board will report to the Seventy-Second Congress, to convene Dec. 1, the results of two surveys, one to determine the engineering feasibility of the Nicaraguan route, and the other on the enlargement of the Panama waterway to take care of future traffic.

It is not known whether the board will recommend one program or the other, but in any case the final determination of this question would be subject to political determination by the United States Congress.

Friends of the Nicaraguan project have been building up political sentiment for a new waterway during the last decade, based largely upon three claims: Strategic necessity; rapid expansion in traffic through the Panama Canal; that the Nicaraguan Canal is a necessary link in a system of water transportation to coördinate with the internal waterways now developing in the United States.

Now, at the time when the long-awaited reports, prepared with the aid of army engineers, are about ready, difficult political factors have appeared which seem to favor future expansion of the Panama Canal rather than the undertaking of a new "ditch," unofficially estimated as likely to cost $1,000,000,000 at least.

These factors are: The declining traffic at Panama; a governmental deficit amounting this year to more than $800,000 000, and not likely to be completely eliminated in future years without far-reaching economies in governmental expenditures; drives by supporters of the Mississippi deepened channels and the Great Lakes-to-St. Lawrence waterway to obtain prior consideration of their respective projects; economic difficulties of many railway lines which will make it to their apparent interest to oppose a second inter-oceanic canal which would cut into the Pacific coast to the Mississippi Valley traffic.

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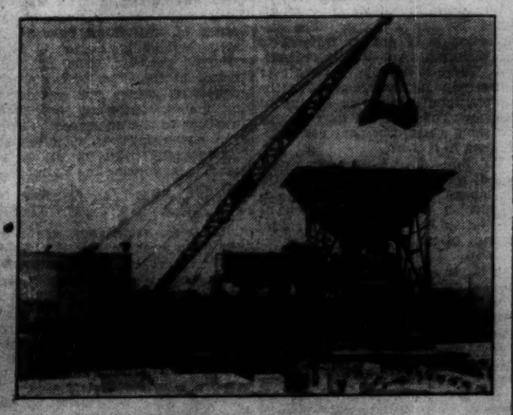

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Early Turner

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

ALMOST simultaneously with the publication of Walter Bayes's witty and illuminating new biography of the artist, "Turner: A Speculative Portrait," there has been opened at the Tate Gallery an exhibition of Turner's early oil paintings.

This exhibition, which will remain open throughout August and September, occupies two rooms at the Tate Gallery and consists of 71 paintings, drawn partly from works in the national collections but including also some important examples from private sources.

These paintings range in date from 1796 to 1815, and, hung in chronological order, they constitute the finest opportunity the student has yet had of following the development of Turner's art from his twentieth to his fortieth year.

The exhibition begins with a magnificent but little known marine nocturne, "Fishermen at Sea: Off the Needles," lent by Mr. Francis Fairfax-Cholmeley of Brandsby, Yorkshire. Shown at the Royal Academy in 1796, it is believed to be Turner's first exhibited oil painting, and it shows an astounding mastery for a boy of 20. The windy cloudswept sky is particularly fine, and the way in which the artist has depicted the moon hanging in the heavens is as realistic a piece of sky painting as Turner ever achieved. The light on the water is also beautifully rendered, and the aerial quality of the work, its sense of air, space and distance, will appeal irresistibly to every sensitive spectator.

Relatively Low in Key

This superb initial effort reminds us that as a young man Turner first made his reputation as a painter of the sea. His early landscapes are beautiful in quality and dignified in design, showing in the main his adherence to and gradual development of the fine landscape tradition which Richard Wilson bequeathed to his fellow-countrymen. But his early landscapes of the Lake Country, of Conway Castle, Bonneville, etc., for all their mellow charm, do not have the vigor and fresh personal feeling which distinguish his sea pieces. The young Turner, who made such a brilliant start in oil painting, finds himself again most completely in such marines, painted seven to ten years later, as the "Calais Pier," "The Shipwreck," and "Spithead: Boat's Crew Recovering an Anchor."

But these early masterpieces, in which we can see that Turner was considerably influenced by the Dutch sea painters of the preceding century, give little hint of the great colorist Turner was later to become. They are relatively low in key and are composed in tone rather than in actual color.

The first anticipatory hint we get of the later Turner is contained in three canvases, painted about 1807 and 1808, which are totally different in style and color scheme to anything else in this exhibition. "Willows Beside Stream," "Coast Scene with Fishermen" and "Shipping at Mouth of the Thames" are all in the National Gallery collection, but till they were rehung here in chronological order few perceived how extraordinary they are for the years in which they were painted. Their blond, light color, their broad and loose handling, stamp them at once as an entirely new departure on the part of Turner, who here takes the first steps toward what was eventually to develop into the impressionist school of painting.

Great Colorist Came Later

In the period under review these three pictures seem to be almost solitary examples of an excursion into those realms of pure color which Turner later was to develop so fruitfully. But though this exhibition goes on up to 1815 and concludes with his "Crossing the Brook," which is usually considered to be the culmination of Turner's first period, we do not again see this primary concern with light and color and impressionist handling.

The exhibition is exceedingly instructive and contains many beautiful pictures, but the conclusion we have to draw after surveying the work of this period is that Turner had not yet begun to develop his color sense in oils. Had Turner stopped producing pictures at the age of 40, he would still have been a great painter and won lasting fame as a painter of the sea, but he would not have been considered a great colorist, daring and original in his vivid schemes, nor, except for the three pictures I have mentioned, could he in any way have been considered the forerunner of the French Impressionists. We must all hope that after this exhibition, the Tate Gallery will get together an equally fine assemblage of Turner's later oil paintings in which we shall be able to follow step by step his advance into ever brighter and more daring schemes of color.

Meanwhile another aspect of Turner's art is to be seen at the Cotswold Gallery, where the annual exhibition of English water colors includes some particularly fine and interesting Turners. As an instance of Turner's willingness to learn from other artists, as well as an example of his precious powers, we may cite his "Villa Salviati on the Arno" which was done for Dr. Monro from a pen-and-ink sketch by John R. Cozens. Several of the exhibits here come from the collection of John Ruskin, one of the most interesting being Turner's "Angers," which is an unpublished design for his "Rivers of France" series. Other important Turners here are the "Junction of the Greta and Tees," published as an illustration to "Rokeby," in Scott's Poetical Works, 1834; "Dunbar Castle," painted about 1822, and "Monte Rosa from the Val d'Aosta," painted in 1836. Some very fine examples of William Hunt and Samuel Prout, also from the Ruskin collection, are included in this exhibition.

Mrs. Vera White

Mrs. Vera White of Philadelphia is showing at the Lefevre Galleries an attractive selection of her charming flower paintings in water calor. These have a note of distinction by reason of their simplicity and fresh personal sense of color. Mrs. White concentrates on giving her flowers their own intrinsic charm, she paints her lilies and chrysanthemums quite simply against a white background, with no accessories of any kind, but depends for her effect on the tasteful grouping of a few stalks and the charm of the forms and colors of the flowers themselves.

Mrs. White has a sure touch, and the directness of her attack gives a spontaneous charm to her paintings, but it would be quite wrong to say that she is merely a realist, for while her renderings of flowers are faithful to nature she does more than represent them, she contrives to suggest the emotions to which many of these flowers give rise, and her expressiveness is so successful that it fully justifies her in giving to many of her flower pieces such fanciful titles as, for example, "Purity," "Arrogance," "Invocation." In a word, Mrs. Vera White paints not only flowers but a good deal of what they stand for.

French Talking Pictures

By REX MILLER

Paris

ONE of the best things that can be said about French talkies is that they are so thoroughly and typically French. They are carrying into new and wider fields the traditions of fine acting, good diction and general artistic merit which for centuries have been a feature of the French stage.

Talkies, if not strictly national, are at least linguistic. This means that French talkies are not made primarily for Frenchmen, but also for French-speaking populations in Belgium, Switzerland and elsewhere. In France there are about 550 theaters fitted with sound-film equipment, and in French-speaking territories outside France there are perhaps 250 others. This means that the French talkie industry at present can find about 800 outlets for its productions.

The number of wired stages is steadily increasing, but many theater owners are waiting in the hope that some kind of installation less expensive than those available at present will shortly be invented. Most French theaters are fitted with American apparatus, but some employ equipment which is covered jointly by Danish and French patents. As the number of wired stages is increased, French producers will command a broader market and will be able to further develop both the quantity and quality of the productions.

Technical Progress

Considering the comparatively small field which is open to their operations, French producers have made striking progress. Their productions are as a whole technically good and artistically meritorious. They have learned what the public likes, and what they can afford to produce. They seldom undertake the manufacture of "superfilms" because the extent of their market does not justify the enormous outlay required. In the days of silent films a French "super" might be shown all over the world.

The Parisian public indicates a preference for clever comedies, usually with a "society" setting, plenty of action, and a moderate amount of witty dialogue. If a film has a "theme song," so much the better, so long as it is a typically French song.

Second in order of popularity is the melodrama or detective film. These are well done in France, and, as long as too many of them are not produced, they draw crowds.

Methods of production, except for the actual technical process of recording sound and pictures, are in France unlike those employed in America. The industry is by no means as stable in France as in the United States. There are only 10 sound-proof studios owned by French companies in all France. A studio is frequently let to a producer who has an idea for a picture and who has raised the capital to produce it. This means that each individual production is a separate undertaking, sometimes highly speculative, which may or may not find a market. There are no great companies, such as the American ones, with large, permanent supplies of capital and their own comprehensive system for distributing their films.

Uneconomic Methods

"Stars," and actors generally, are paid much less than in America, and frequently do not give all their time to the production in hand. A popular music-hall artist may be engaged in giving frequent performances at a theater on the Grands Boulevards, and use only such spare moments as he can find to run out to a studio for the filming of an occasional scene. This way of making talkies does not permit full utilization of studios in which large capital has been invested. French artists, moreover, are by no means inclined to submit to the same dictation from directors and producers as is the rule in Hollywood, where actors give their entire working time to film production. It is hard for a French actor who has been trained in the strict classical tradition and who enjoys a certain social position to take orders from a stage director whose qualifications may be largely technical ones, or from a producer whose principal concern is to see a film finished and being shown on the screen. Yet even these apparent disadvantages have their brighter side. They prevent the production of talkies from degenerating into a purely mechanical or financial process.

French people undoubtedly prefer their own talkies, yet only about 20 per cent of the sound films shown in France are of French origin. About 50 per cent are American films, usually adopted to French requirements by cutting out portions of the dialogue and inserting musical accompaniment, with more or less disastrous consequences. About as many German films as French ones are shown in France, not because the people particularly desire them, but because the German industry like the American is superior in its organization and scope to the French. There is little doubt that France will become more and more self-sufficient in the matter of sound film production, and that the French industry will succeed in supplying a greater proportion of the national requirements.

"Sous les Toits de Paris"

Occasionally, a French talkie scores a success not only in France but in countries where French is not the national language. This was the case with the film "Sous les Toits de Paris," which made a strong appeal to foreigners because it appeared to be permeated with the atmosphere of Paris. And all the world loves Paris. The reason for the success of the film in question was not only its theme, but the treatment which it received. It was practically a silent film with a minimum amount of dialogue. The action—and there was plenty of it—could be followed even by those who did not understand the dialogue, and the sound feature served to emphasize the French flavor. French producers may be expected to turn out more films of this nature. They know, as do producers in all other countries, that the talkie as a rule is still a motion picture in which action is an essential feature, and that a minimum of dialogue is sufficient to please the majority of audiences.

The Vogue of the Palimpsest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

TO THE student of archæology there are certain facts connected with the discovery of antiquities which disclose important information. Take the palimpsest, for example. This phenomenon of pictures, or script, superimposed one upon another, probably has no deeper significance than consideration of economy. Space was lacking and so one simply wrote or drew on top of a previous work.

Palimpsests are found often in the paleolithic drawings of the caves. Magdalenian man seemed not to be disturbed by the earlier scratchings on the walls. In studying the pictures, one distinguishes layers and layers made in different modes at different times. Dates can be established by the sequence. The information is of greater interest to the historian than to the æsthetician. There is no relation whatever between one picture and another; no compositional unity; no linking of thought. The pictures may occupy the same space, but they are independent in content.

To find a self-conscious style based upon the character of the palimpsest is another amusing departure in the ways of the inventive artists of Paris. In their ardent pursuit of novelty, they display no shyness. The obvious revolt occurred in Cubism. They accomplished just the appropriate shock. The disturbance sufficed for most people; that was the limit of eccentricity and affectation. The violation of regulations concerning normal appearance and correct measure became a vogue.

In the main that vogue has passed. Today there are only traces of Cubism. However, the experience was helpful, necessary, revealing to many artists. It freed them from the dictation of the academy. Those who were ingenious acknowledged that liberation as a responsibility and not as a holiday. They have become seriously preoccupied with problems concerning form and expression. In their desire to sever all relations with their immediate past, many have sought an affinity with ancient craftsmen of Assyria, Egypt, Etruria. They feel they must reëstablish an art as powerful and pertinent to the time as did those ancient cultures. The ambition is noble. Probably if we deserve a great art form to commemorate our civilization, we shall achieve one without forcing the effort consciously.

To return to the subject of the palimpsest in one respect is to deflate mercilessly the grand ideal just mentioned. For the palimpsest as affected by contemporary artists has lost its utter ingenuousness. The painters in their archæological quest have made a queer selection. They seek ancient formulas and secrets of craft. Some have assimilated the rigidity, hoping to attain strength thereby; some have distorted, in the hope of being more expressive; others are superimposing images, attributing some recondite idea to the palimpsest. Picabia, who has always stretched style to the snapping point for the sake of novelty, is painting in this mode today.

It is a mode more amusing than impressive. Large heads, small figures, trees, arabesques, are drawn one upon another with—so it would seem—no regard for composition, size, space relation. From a mesh of lines, one extricates individual recognizable objects. The lines are thick and limp, the color dour and faded. One thing filters through another. It is a transparent screen.

The artist probably has some theory in support of this eccentric method. His is a formless, spaceless world. Everything occurs in two dimensions. Is he propounding a new symbolism, or is he illustrating some of the latest theories of the physical universe? Whatever he intends, the result is entertaining and mildly provocative. Somehow, though, it does not affect the artistic sensibility.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Mosaic of St. Pias, at the International Byzantine Exposition.

Byzantine Exhibition in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

RECENT years have brought to light an enormous number, not only of works of art, but, what is more important, an unknown aspect of well-known art. This desirable end has been achieved by the organizations of international exhibitions on both sides of the Atlantic.

When the world united to give a wide public as complete a survey as possible of Italian Art, at Burlington House in London, even connoisseurs were amazed at the effect produced by seeing the masterpieces in a coherent arrangement, brought together under a single roof.

The International Exhibition of Byzantine Art is as full of surprises, but of a somewhat different nature. Most visitors will have asked themselves what exactly is Byzantine art. The answer given by the organizers of the exhibiton is somewhat startling: Byzantine art embraces everything east of the western extremities of Italy and the west of Persia including, in its northern and southern extremities, Russia and Egypt and all that lies between these confines. Moreover, from the point of view of period, they include works from the fourth century to the beginning of the fifteenth century.

We owe so much to the devotion of the organizers of this exhibition that it would be tactless to quarrel with their definition, which geographically and chronologically is no doubt defensible.

Love of Gorgeousness

We imagine that a considerable number of pieces have been included for purposes of comparison; because æsthetically speaking, much of what is shown here is, in manner and style, purely Italian, or at any rate, not what we conceive to be essentially Byzantine.

To display the complexity of Byzantine art, however it may be defined, it was necessary—and the organizers have succeeded in their task—to display originals, photographs and copies of architecture, sculpture, many forms of metal work, textiles and pottery.

The first and perhaps the most vital impression which the general public carries away from the exhibition is based upon the apparent love of gorgeousness, shown both in the general style and notably in the choice of material of everything that is essentially Byzantine. Objects of religious and of secular use alike not only show a predilection for precious material such as gold, marble, bronze, ivory, enamel, vellum and precious stones, but it is characteristic that whenever possible—and sometimes even when to modern eyes it would seem impossible—artists and patrons vied to combine the greatest number of precious material in the decoration of whatever object they attempted to fashion.

A Myth Exploded

The popular myth of the severity of Byzantine art, of gaunt expressionless hieratic figures, is definitely exploded. The long-accepted theory that in Western Europe, after the days of Rome, there was first a Byzantine art which disappeared, leaving hardly any traces in Italy, and that then Giotto, without reference to the Byzantines, created a new art in Italy, while in its last two centuries the rival empire of Rome suddenly reawakened to give to the world a decadent revival, after a long period of inactivity, is fortunately no longer tenable.

The exhibition makes it manifestly clear—whether to the satisfaction of the organizers or not is another matter—that with the reign of Constantine the First, there is the beginning of an artistic period corresponding to the opulent ambitions of the founders of the new Rome. Geographically, this art emanates from a point midway between central Europe and Asia Minor, and it consequently combines the simple grandeur imposed by its northern traditions and the Oriental exuberance derived from its contact with Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and the Mediterranean coast of Africa.

The patrons of Byzantine art were the rivals of Rome. When they were wealthy they were wealthy indeed, and when they chose to bestow gifts upon a church, or upon an honored friend, they chose to ally eastern splendor, northern severity and Mediterranean loveliness. Here is what appears to this writer to be the key to the treasures now assembled at the Arts Decoratifs in Paris. The noblest enamels—for instance the Pantacrator, from the Palazzo Venezia in Rome—show a definitely northern solemnity of conception and yet, the splendor of their coloring gives them an eastern quality combined with a southern warmth of feeling.

Desire for Luxury

The ivory carvings show less of the ruggedness so typical of the best Byzantine art, but the mosaics perhaps best illustrate how an apparently sober outline is given the luster of jewelry by conveying the outlines of over-life-size saints through the medium of pieces of precious stones.

The present exhibition evokes the image of a people living a life in which bold deeds and hardship gave rise, in the hearts of those who were successful, to a desire for extreme luxury and magnificence, especially in the case where the donor wished to embellish the outward appearance of his place of worship, or the gifts he bestowed upon those whom he desired to honor.

Coming away from the exhibition, one could not but feel a strange similarity between a period marked by so much fantastic and glorious splendor and our own. Are the emotions which are reflected in the earliest works of Byzantine art fundamentally different from the emotions of those who are concerned with the creation of works of art today?

The outward battle for wealth is surely much the same, and the contrast between the position of the millions and of the wealthy few has perhaps not been so strongly accentuated for the last thousand years as it was in the early days of Byzantine and as it is today.

Today, also, we find in our architecture and interior decoration the desire for severe simplicity, supported by the finest craftsmanship, carried out in the finest materials and frequently embellished with priceless textiles and richly decorated with precious materials. The immense vigor of the æsthetic sense of the Byzantines is hardly manifest today, but it is not without significance that in the year 1931 such an exhibition should have been organized for the first time. Are we moving toward a modern version of a Byzantine Renaissance? If so, our debt to all who contributed to this exhibition is greater than most of us can imagine.

J. H. R.

Lucerne as an Art Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lucerne

DURING August and September—when there are few major art events in most European cities—art activities in the lakeside city of Lucerne reach their zenith. The growing prominence of Lucerne as an art center during the summer months is due largely to the enterprise of Mr. Theodore Fischer, the art dealer of 19 Haldenstrasse, who of recent years has made a habit of holding important exhibitions and art sales during these months when Switzerland is full of foreign visitors.

This year Mr. Fischer has again organized two big attractions, respectively for the months of August and September. The August show, at the Hotel National, Lucerne, includes an important collection of paintings by old masters and modern artists, with tapestries, Gothic furniture, porcelain and other art objects.

Among the old masters is an exceedingly fine "Portrait of a Lady" by Adriaen Isenbrandt, who, though born at Haarlem, worked chiefly at Bruges, where he flourished from 1510 to 1551. This portrait of a thoughtful-looking young woman in a white headdress is a most attractive example of this Flemish master. A fine example of an exceedingly rare artist is the panel of "The Madonna and Child with the Infant St. John the Baptist" by the Master of the Madonna della Nativita di Castello.

A superb wooded landscape, exquisite alike in the sensitive drawing of the foreground and in the limpid aërial perspective of the distance, illustrates the magistral art of Solomon Van Ruisdael at his best, while good examples of Van Dyck, Ostade, Teniers, Van Beyeren and Hubert Robert are also included in the collection.

Prominent among the modern paintings are some characteristic works by Hodler, the great Swiss artist, and one of the noblest and most truly heroic figure painters working in Europe during the early twentieth century. Hodler deservedly has a great reputation in Central Europe, but his work is not yet, perhaps, so well known in the United States and England as it deserves to be. Some important pictures by Utrillo, Vlaminck and other artists are also included among the modern paintings.

Lovers of old silver should note that this Lucerne exhibition and sale contains some remarkably fine pieces of Basle silverware, as well as some examples of old English and old French silver plate.

Meanwhile, at the Musée des Beaux Arts of Zurich there was on exhibition during the first fortnight of August the Alfred Rütschi collection of medieval and Renaissance enamels and goldsmith's work. This superb collection, which numbers in all about 120 objects, may conveniently be divided into four sections. The first consists of examples of Limoges enamels of the thirteenth century. The second is described as goldsmith's work of the Romanesque period, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, but this includes several examples of Byzantine art as well as specimens of French, German and Sicilian craftsmanship. The third section, covering Gothic goldsmith's work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, consists largely of Italian examples, though there are also French, Alsatian, Austrian and Spanish pieces. The fourth section illustrates Renaissance goldsmith's work of the sixteenth century and is especially rich in Spanish work, though also including Italian and German specimens.

The English Theater Crisis

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON

DISCUSSION of the theater crisis is fomented by the parliamentary inclination to allow preference to the cinema, which may open on Sundays, whereas the theater, as the case stands at present, has to be content with six working days a week. The onlooker, approaching the question on the surface, cannot fathom the grounds and argues that what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. He does not realize that London and the provinces may not see eye to eye in the matter. Hence it is perhaps wise of Sir Alfred Butt and other upholders of Sunday opening for the theaters to promote a new bill giving London a free hand and letting the provinces decide for themselves, according to local feelings.

Whether, if the bill goes through, it will put an end to the parlous days which the London theaters are traversing is another question. It may be to the advantage of the actors if the one day's extra pay is adhered to; it will certainly be an advantage to the box-offices and draw a moiety of playgoers from the cinema to the theater, if (and I consider this a cardinal point) prices are popularized by reduction for the day. But even so, good receipts on one day cannot make up for bad receipts for a week. Nor can Sunday opening be other than a partial cure, for the theater in general suffers from other causes than the present cinema competition, fell as that is.

Intellectual Coercion

Mr. C. B. Cochran is right when he says, "All we managers have to play up instead of playing down." This season we have had an enormous number of plays so indifferent that the playgoer, who now more than ever has to count his pennies, thinks twice before he buys his ticket. The cinema at any rate tries to give him his money's worth, but many of the plays set before him at the theaters give him a short entertainment and not a merry one. Far too many playhouses are handled on behalf of syndicates, and worthless stuff is clapped on, "on spec." If it succeeds, well and good; if not, it is not the manager's loss, but that of the shareholders. If all managers acted mainly on their own responsibility, like Mr. Cochran, they would think twice before launching a play of doubtful quality; they would stake only on those in which they believed.

It may be true that good plays are difficult to find, but the experience of this season, with its many casualties after a few days' run, is certainly not stimulating; it might well frighten the playwright into inactivity, for his time could be better employed. There is something amiss with those who are called upon to judge the merits of the plays submitted, for, although no one can predict for certain the measure of success, every competent reader should be able to detect which is chaff and which corn. Nor—and here I agree with Mr. Cochran—should plays be cast aside because they are "over the heads of the public." A manager should know the public sufficiently to judge whether "intellectual coercion" is not preferable to slavish submission. The men who were rulers of the stage in all countries ruled their public too by the gift of their intuition and their personal prestige. Irving, Tree, Alexander; in their wake Barker and Vedrenne and Mr. Cochran himself, exercised this supremacy, and the public, having belief in them, mostly followed them like lambs.

Other Factors

There are other factors which have contributed to the crisis. For one thing, the question of rent. The post-war El Dorado is at an end, but still the hire of the theater is the main risk of the game. Add to that the salaries of stars, often beyond merits and drawing power. The music hall has already forced stars' salaries down; if the theater is to live, it must follow suit.

And then, last but not least, there is professional overcrowding. For one part which is going there are two dozen applicants; they come in battalions from the academies; they come in regiments from private tuition, and mediocrity reigns supreme. I would not say that this surfeit is a direct cause of the general apathy, but it is a collateral one. The plaint of the "resting" actor rings through the land, and it can but damage the prestige of the theater, just as the unemployed on the dole damage the repute of industries.

Of course the present plight of the theater may be a passing phase; as in the financial crisis, one firm hand may stem and turn the adverse tide. Again—it is cold comfort—we are aware that Germany, that theater-loving land, labors under a theatrical crisis far worse than that of England. But there, at any rate, the state and the municipalities, despite their other burdens, try to come to the rescue by aiding the theaters as best they can with legislation and with cash. In England, as matters stand, legislation hampers the theater, and Government cash goes to the opera.

Charlotte Boerner, soprano from the Staatsoper, Berlin, is to have the rôle of Chrysothemes in "Elektra" next season with the Philadelphia Opera Company.

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A Review by W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Giuseppe Verdi, His Life and Works, by Francis Toye. London: Heinemann. 21s. New York: Knopf. $6.

THE best biography of any great musician is, of course, his music—although composers have always existed whose lives could never have been quite so dull as their works. The fact that any direct musical impression or experience is untranslatable into words is as awkward for the biographer as it is for the critic. The life history of a painter can be illustrated by reproductions of his works, but until biographies of composers are published with gramophone records to illustrate them, the reader is deprived of his best excuse for skipping the letterpress. The biographer has another problem.

Composers notoriously lead double lives—that of the musician and the man. Mozart, for example, was so rich that he left a legacy for every listener; so poor, that while he was writing his three last and finest symphonies every knock at his door foreboded a dun. Even Mozart's external appearance and habits did not reconcile the composer with the man. The harassed person—the musical millionaire's "alter ego" — who answered his creditor's knocks, was an insignificant little man with a big head and nose, who wore too much hair and jewelry, and was devoted to billiards and skittles. It is all very complicated for biographers. They must not be blamed too much if they shirk one of a composer's two personalities.

Wagner's Rival

Mr. Francis Toye's "Giuseppe Verdi" will not escape such criticism. In fact, it is certain that this biography will arouse the gravest dissatisfaction in agricultural circles. For in writing the life of a farmer the author has devoted a wholly disproportionate amount of space to opera. Perhaps many people not farmers will be startled to learn that this ardent agriculturist and stock breeder is now Wagner's chief rival on the German opera stage. Mr. Toye gives the actual number of performances during last year as follows: Wagner 1576, Verdi 1513, both figures being nearly 600 more than that achieved by any other composer. At Vienna the record is Wagner 49, Verdi 46, while no other composer reached the figure of 30.

In reading Mr. Toye's admirable biography one finds oneself following a definite pattern of events which, with slight variations, repeated itself throughout Verdi's career, a pattern that convoluted, so to speak, round every opera he wrote. There was the search for a libretto, arguments with the librettist and a singularly exacting censorship, the composition of the opera, the choice of an opera house and a cast, more arguments—this time with the management and the singers—rehearsal, and finally production, in which the public and the critics played their rôles with scarcely any change. After all which, Verdi could scarcely get back quick enough to his beloved farm, and presently the whole process began again.

Romantics with Fireworks

Mr. Toye manages to make this rather monotone pattern a medium for conveying to the reader not only a vivid impression of Verdi himself but of the strange romantic period in which he lived, a period much more remote than the actual interval of years might persuade us to believe. Dumas sets out in a yacht, with fireworks in the cargo, to visit the "world of Napoleon, Augustus, Constantine, Sesostris, Mahomet, Hannibal, and the Cid," but only gets as far as Genoa where he follows Garibaldi.

What brave incredible times! exclaims Mr. Toye. "Mariani and Verdi gun-running! Dumas living a page out of one of his own novels! Garibaldi reviving the exploits of a medieval Condottiere! Without catching a glimpse at least of that spirit it is impossible to appreciate the literature or, what is more germane to our purpose, the music of the period." The hundred and seventy-two English rifles bought by Verdi during the struggle with Austria, were for the National Guard at Busseto—the town which adjoined his land — because the Commune had no money to pay for them. They were never used. Surely, the author says, one of the most incongruous transactions ever arranged by a composer and a conductor. But if field marshals have batons why should not conductors have guns? — provided, of course, they do not shoot at the critic who is doing his best.

One of Mr. Toye's most interesting chapters is headed "Verdi the Musician"—the musician who was often to be seen at Cremona buying stock at the weekly market, who knew how to sink an artesian well, who was an expert on vines and crops and who could write to his bailiff: "The youngest colt should be continually in harness and must never be allowed to break its trot, which should always be slow and gentle. You will see that next year he will go splendidly, perhaps as well as the other. And as regards this other, take great care that he does not develop some vice. He is a horse who is very much above himself, and, being at the same time very quick, he might easily come to some harm."

Verdi carried the farmer's practicality into his art. He deprecated all theories and systems and even preoccupation with contemporary music, as stifling the expression of a composer's individuality. In a letter written in 1875 he said: "I should like a young man, when he begins to write, never to think about being a melodist or a futurist or any other of the devils created by this kind of pedantry. Melody and harmony should only be means to make music in the hands of the artist. If the day ever comes when we cease to talk of melody or harmony; of Italian and German schools; of past or future, etc., etc.—then perhaps the kingdom of art will be established." The next paragraph of this letter might well have been written in 1931: "Another calamity of the present time is that all the works of these young men are the products of 'fear.' Everybody is excessively self-conscious in his writing. . . ." He goes on to say: "You tell me my success is due to a fusion of the two schools. I never gave either of them a thought. . . ."

The Verdi Renaissance, especially in middle Europe, is perhaps more than anything else due to a reaction against excessively self-conscious music that ever betrays its preoccupation with contemporary art. We are told that Verdi scarcely ever consulted the scores of other men and was not ashamed to admit that music on a merely visual acquaintance meant nothing to him. In a day when everything is legislated for even to crossing a street, it might not be bad for music if there were promulgated a close time for scores.

Mr. Toye's "Giuseppe Verdi" has obviously been a labor of love and the book is a splendid tribute to a great man and a great musician. He claims that Verdi, the farmer of Sant' Agata, and Verdi, the composer of "Otello" and "La Traviata," were, after all, one and the same person, and that it was not even a case of dual personality. He finds in both lives "the Roman characteristics of a man who has been called not without reason, the Lion of Busseto." But for all Mr. Toye's adroitness as a biographer, the farmer and the musician never seem to resolve into one.

Drive, Pull or Push

By WINTHROP P. TYRON

New York

ORCHESTRAL conducting may be described as carried on by one of three types of force: drive, pull or push, the most approved of which today is the first. Not uncommonly employed, however, is the second; and more rarely, the third, which has illustration in a group of artists at Ramsey, N. J., organized under the name of Little Symphony. Conducting by drive is the kind we observe in a regularly organized grand orchestra which has at its head a man with a stick, or baton. Conducting by pull is that found in small assemblages of musicians acting under the guidance of the principal violinist. Conducting by push, finally, is the Ramsey Little Symphony sort—the performance directed by a player on the double-bass.

A fourth method, that of innate impulse, could be mentioned, if it were not the negation of conducting, and if it had not, as far as this part of the world counts, been tried and found wanting. It is what we saw here experimented with, for a time, in the Conductorless Orchestra. So let's say there exist the three species of drive, pull and push, all implying an actual, visible person in command of the execution, and in authority over the interpretation, of the music.

In the case of the Ramsey Little Symphony, the leadership belongs to Antonio Levane, and the push that controls tone and regulates rhythm at the society's concerts is from his big fiddle-bow. How Mr. Levane does it, I know not; but he manages, standing at the back of the platform and playing bass, to give the cues and other necessary signals and to present—well, I think not very difficult works—with satisfactory effect.

Pull Against Drive

For small orchestras, the pull or the push strikes me as preferable to the drive, by a good deal. Take for example the Barrère Little Symphony. Mr. Barrère, the director of that body, interests me more when he faces the audience and takes part in the performance himself, as flutist, than when he turns his back upon us and makes motions in the fashion of Toscanini, Stokowski and Koussevitzky. Mr. Barrère, being a player of an instrument of tune and melody, I number among those who conduct by pull. When he was first flutist of the New York Symphony Orchestra, I used to imagine that he did almost as much of the conducting as the official director. In the same way, I used to fancy that Georges Longy, the oboist, modified the presentations of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

But the violin is the instrument that tends, more than any other, to set its pull against the director's drive. Certain concertmasters I have known who were obviously indispensable to the man with the stick, as coadjutors. Others have lent a hand in the conducting gratuitously and presumptuously. Not a bad move, I dare say, when Mr. Stokowski, in reconstituting the Philadelphia Orchestra some time ago, abolished the post of concertmaster; or rather, as I understand, made it more or less rotary, one member of the first violin contingent holding it a while, than another.

Harmonic Push

Quite generally now, I believe, large American orchestras acknowledge the complete sovereignty of the baton. A player, no matter how able or how distinguished, must remain a player. Although he may disport himself at will in solo moments, he must not meddle with the conducting, whether by pull of melodic or by push of harmonic instrument.

Speaking of harmonic push, the possibility of that seems to me to depend as much on the invitation held out by the composer as on the indulgence granted by the director. Among wind instrument players, the bassoonist has perhaps the least chance of all of asserting himself enough to affect the tempo or the style, unless in certain modern works, say those by Stravinsky. The horn-player has fair opportunity in almost any work of the late nineteenth-century schools, and so has the principal cellist.

The double-bass may be counted out of everything, as far as concerns the full-sized orchestra, from Mozart down. But more remotely in the eighteenth century, he may easily become the chief factor in the conducting. Consider the far-famed performances of Bach arrangements by the Philadelphia Orchestra. For myself, I doubt whether the passacaglia and the other pieces in Mr. Stokowski's Bach repertory would have won the repute they have, but that the man at the top of his double-bass section is one of the most masterful executants to be found today.

Mr. Levane, then, has historical justification for conducting the Ramsey Little Symphony from the double-bass desk. At any rate, both he and his colleagues are clear enough in regard to the artistic foundation on which they build. Measured by big-town standards, they may be an assemblage of secondary account; but they know music, even if they make no pretense of setting great programs before their audiences. Their press representative, Willem Kavli, who is also one of the cellists, tells me that many of them have had routine in orchestras and have withdrawn from the musical profession to take up other interests. They illustrate what is probably being done in suburban, residential cities here and there, and could be done even more.

Mr. Kavli, when calling on me, left me a pencil plan of house and grounds where the society meets for practice. On one side of the drawing is an oblong marked "log cabin"; opposite, an oval marked "lake"; and adjacent to that, a figure marked "platform." In the corner of the sketch is written the name of Frank T. Rufner, the principal violinist of the society, to whom, if I correctly recall, the place belongs. A period of pleasant rehearsing, I should surmise from all this, will be followed by a season of good concerts.

Malipiero's 'Il Torneo Notturno'

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

G. FRANCESCO MALIPIERO'S latest opera, "Il Torneo Notturno" (The Nocturnal Tournament), given with great success in Munich, has now appeared in published form.

Malipiero, as an operatic composer, has followed his own path. That is, he has aimed at a theater that retains the lyrical and dramatic elements which we consider as belonging to music. From this point of view his stage approaches the classical in its well-defined forms; but it withdraws from it in so far as it does not support the "solution of continuity," with its recitative and declamatory style. It is a stage on which the essential predominates and on which situations are given in their entirety, without the necessity of showing their inceptions and developments. These characteristics are found throughout Malipiero's theater in works of great beauty, musical depth and strong individuality.

G. FRANCESCO MALIPIERO

"Il Torneo Notturno" is a series of seven episodes (seven "nocturnes," the author calls them) showing different aspects of the life of men, and the contrast, speaking broadly, between materiality and idealism. The libretto, also by Malipiero, represents the mysterious struggle between opposites personified by two antagonistic figures. The action finds its linear development, in these seven nocturnal scenes, in harmony with its fundamental simplicity.

A brief glance at the libretto shows that the opera belongs to the pessimistic category of Malipiero's works. The music is profoundly dramatic and gives a most effective accent to the whole work. Each scene corresponds to a complete musical episode. The scenes remind one, by their logical meaning and dramatic sense, of the scenes of "Falstaff" (I refer, of course, to the form and not to the content). The songs of "Tempo Fuggitivo" constitute the dramatic thread which runs through all the episodes; the musical element, with its repetitions, binds the seven episodes into a whole. The melody is clear in outline. The rhythm has its particular flavor. The construction has great solidity, being based on voices which proceed on parallel lines, and giving a strong emotional effect to the entire work.

Here we face actual dramatic realism. Those who speak of the decline of opera and those who, without understanding, attempt to attribute to Italian opera characteristics which are foreign to it, will find in this work of Malipiero's elements which are wholly Italian and, what is more important, wholly individual. It is a stage that opens up new horizons.

When critics take the trouble to make a thorough study of this composer, and when the public shows some curiosity toward new works, then we, in Italy, shall understand what the art of G. Francesco Malipiero is and what it represents in contemporary music.

'Take a Chance'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — At the Whitehall Theater, "Take a Chance," by Walter Hackett. The cast:

Captain Rutley	Charles Quartermaine
Issy McTavish	Lewis Broughton
Alf Patterson	Ronald A. Shiner
Mrs. Warrender	Dorothy Lane
Jop Cooper	F. H. Moore
Ethel Newcombe	Ann MacGregor
The Hon. Archibald Burton	Francis Lister
"Blinkers" Grayson	Leonard Upton
Alastair Pallavani	Hugh Wakefield
Cecily Burton	Barbara Hoffe
Lady Merrilon	Ruth Taylor
Wilhelmina Ryde	Marion Lorne
Richard Carfax	Ian Hunter
P. C. Tugday	Antony Holles
Sergeant Ambrose Troop	F. H. Moore

This play, which deals with the turf and with a girl who runs a filling station, is written for and around Miss Lorne and her peculiarities. Mr. Wakefield, playing a sort of racecourse beachcomber, comes in for a good share, and all the rest get the crumbs of the action.

Now that would be all very well if the business had not been so interminably long. In patches the play appeals to the taste of a sport-loving public; but there is too much of it. The first act lasted an hour and 10 minutes by the clock, and, without wishing to be unkind, we must confess that the scenes in the petrol-station have been done as effectively —or more so—by Mr. Harry Tate in one of his music hall sketches.

Miss Lorne is a host in herself. There is no comédienne who, with a guileless face, can express more underlying acuteness; there is no one who enlists more sympathy when, with beseeching eyes and a drooping lip, she seems to cry for help in an awkward situation. Nor is her manner ever aggressive. She makes the impression of one who—with due regard to her partners in the play—enjoys herself on her own hook, goes her own way as if the world were a wonderland and trouble as great fun as the pleasures of life. She is a perennial ingénue, one who spreads joy and good will in whatever she does or says.

Mr. Hugh Wakefield has the same qualities in a different key and method. He too is ingénu and insouciant; but he achieves by phlegm and stoicism what Miss Lorne attains by mercurial vivacity.

These two impersonations, of course, overshadowed the efforts of the others, who did their best with thankless parts.

Mr. Hackett's latest play is full of ingenious touches, full of little "finds" which do credit to his imagination and his observation. Only, gamboling as he does in unconcerned joy, he at times forgets that brevity is the soul of wit. With 20 minutes' traffic cut out in highways and byways, his little comedy would have a straight run from start to finish.

British Film Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"These Charming People" is a smart film, adapted from the witty and cynical play by Michael Arlen. It is directed for Paramount British by Louis Mercanton, and well played by a strong cast, including Cyril Maude, Godfrey Tearle, Nora Swinburne, and C. V. France.

As Colonel Crawford, M. P., Cyril Maude is quite tremendous; the old officer being an attractive man about town who lives on his wits and other people's money.

James Berridge, the husband, and Minx, his butler, are beautifully played by Godfrey Tearle and C. V. France, respectively. It is rather a heartless comedy, but is worth seeing for the excellence of its direction and worth hearing for the wit of its dialogue.

"Down River," from a novel by Seamark, directed for Gaumont by Peter Godfrey, is an exciting story, representing the cleaning up of a gang of drug traders and criminals by the river police in London's dockland. The gang is under the leadership of a Chinese-Dutch sailor, Captain Grossman, played by Charles Laughton. There are many exciting scenes, some of which take place on a ship which is run as the High-Seas Night Club, connected with the shore by secret gangways. The heroine is well played by Jane Baxter, and Harold Huth plays vividly the part of a river policeman, but he is too much in the limelight, and sometimes his effects are so overdone as to be ridiculous. The photography is excellent, the fascination and nocturnal mystery of London's river alone making the picture worth seeing. But the direction lacks proportion, and indulges too much in fights.

In "The Marriage of the Bear," at the Academy Cinema, the Russian film abandons its propaganda in favor of a Lithuanian legendary version of the Jekyll and Hyde theme. The result is not really a success. The producer never seems to be enthusiastically possessed by his subject, which consequently fails to grip the audience. The transition from the good to the savage characteristics of the principal character is made by means no more subtle than a change of make-up, and the effect is grotesque rather than impressive. The film contains, however, some interesting glimpses of Lithuanian forest glades and narrow streams.

Berlin Building Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

ARCHITECTURAL painting and sculpture for buildings are at a crucial stage. Architecture, responding to the demands of changed living conditions and taste, has evolved new forms of building necessitated by new materials, which demand new methods of treatment. The house with walls of glass is the fulfillment of the trend of modern building. The arrangement of the windows produces a rhythm façade which offers no space for sculpture. And who today seriously contemplates decorated house fronts?

In a similar way rooms have been evolved. Where there are many windows the wall space is reduced. As in Gothic cathedrals, where the walls are broken up by glass windows and architectural features, there are no paintings. For this reason popular opinion favors a one-colored wall for the living room. Mural paintings are seen less and less on public buildings, in conference rooms or on buildings devoted to educational purposes. One sees few examples of the art of the painter except in homes of the wealthy. It is sacrificed for plain walls in the living room, the dining room and the hall. The drawing room usually has bright stripes of color. True, such paintings as those of the Bremen or those of the rest rooms of a large Berlin warehouse are not unique, but union between architecture, painting and sculpture has not been achieved. This may be why these arts occupy separate sections of the current building exhibition.

In mural painting, more often than not the artist is limited in theme by the use to which the room is to be put. Thus designs may represent a seashore picture for a swimming bath (by Pitsch); an ornamental picture of polo playing for a polo club (E. R. Weiss); farmers with animals for the stairway of a Swiss town hall (Breinlinger); a picture of the Last Judgment for a church (Waske), and a picture of sports for a school (Schwerdtfeger).

There is also a very happy view of a house and garden for a terrace by Ruth Geyer-Raack, in which painting and relief are charmingly blended. Among the reliefs is a chimney wall in white porcelain, designed by Prof. Ludwig Gies, and showing a party sitting at a round table, seen from above.

There is no effort after illusionary enlargement of the room. In these wall paintings the movement and rhythm give the room a sense of space and tone.

The only really outstanding work in sculpture for buildings is the modeled pillar for a church by Hitsberger, the wood engraver.

Julian Wylie will present the dramatized version of J. B. Priestley's novel, "The Good Companions," in New York toward the end of September. The production will resemble that now being played at His Majesty's Theater, London, except that it will be slightly shortened, and the accent of certain of the Yorkshire characters will be somewhat modified in order to be more readily intelligible to American audiences. The cast will be new.

On Record

A CELEBRITIES' concert is easily achieved by the phonograph enthusiast who finds an interest in the better-known individual performers as well as in the large orchestras or important string quartets. Nor need he any longer limit himself to single disks of sugar-plum encores, since concertos and sonatas are now available in ever-increasing numbers. Among recent issues worthy of note are Schubert's Sonata in A for violin and piano, Mozart's D major Piano Concerto, Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor and Brahms's Double Concerto in A minor.

Schubert's composition, Op. 162, is unfolded by Fritz Kreisler and Serge Rachmaninoff in a registration released by the Victor company. The first movement, Allegro moderato, is exposed with charm and brilliance. A lucid, sharp-limned tone sets the mood with the first measures. The rich warm pungency of the strings contrasts neatly with the grace and precision, the sharp clear outlines of Rachmaninoff's equally characteristic manner. The Scherzo, the second movement, brings a whimsical airiness, an alive alertness which is thoroughly refreshing. The subsequent Andantino with its magnificent theme achieves a goodly measure of musical splendor and richness through the resilience of the reading. The final movement, Allegro vivace, tumbles out with rhythmic vigor and impetuousness in a forceful, compelling reading. This particular section, with its many technical demands, serves almost as an exposition of virtuosity magnificently superimposed on the warm, vibrant melodiousness of the abundant themes.

Rachmaninoff made the recording of the Chopin Sonata listed above. It was released by Victor some months ago but the stature of the interpretation, the combination of dignity and poetic warmth which Rachmaninoff has somehow contrived still keep it active on the lists.

Magda Tagliafero, better known abroad than in the United States, was enlisted by the English company which turns out Decca records to play the solo part in Mozart Concerto, "Le Couronnement," while Reynaldo Hahn, conductor, and the Orchestre Pasdeloup provided the instrumental balance. This is a rather good recording and a delightful interpretation. The pianist turns out a deft, light, tripping performance, artfully suited to the Mozartean vein. From the orchestra come a resilience and a briskness equally well suited to the matter in hand.

The Brahms Double Concerto brings what an enthusiastic concert manager would doubtless herald as a "galaxy of stars." For the violin part, Jacques Thibaud; for the violoncello, Pablo Casals; for the conductor of the orchestra, Alfred Cortot, better known to most of us as a pianist; for orchestra, Casals's own orchestra of Barcelona. From these joined musicians comes an impressive interpretation, and the Victor company has achieved for them a magnificent recording. The cello sounds clearly vibrant and richly resonant. The first movement is dramatic and vivid. The quick, responsive interplay between the violin and the cello is pleasant to hear. The orchestra turns out a straightforward, vigorous interpretation. The Andante moves in a slow-paced measure, dignified and serene. Here the listener finds a magnificent, a superbly beautiful interplay of soloists and orchestra. The closing movement brings a whimsical shifting mood emerging from full harmonies. Moving to a large climax, the performers bring to a close a gripping music and a stirring performance. C. S. B.

New Music in Bad Pyrmont

By WALTER SCHRENK

II

Berlin

I POINTED out in my last article that the Bad Pyrmont Music Festival was devoted entirely to works of the young generation. These composers, scarcely in their thirties, without any personal experience of the war, find it very difficult during such troublous times either to realize or to express themselves. To help them to make it possible for them to clarify their hopes and aims, was the object of the Pyrmont Festival. The composers are facing the task of analyzing and, relatively speaking, developing an already established new style.

The German section of the International Society for Contemporary Music wished to see how this problem was to be attacked and whether any new ideas were forthcoming. The Pyrmont Festival gave no indication of either; it was evident that the actual original impulse of the music of our time disappeared with the older generation who, 10 years ago, started to realize their artistic ideals with such daring and courage. From a stylistic point of view nothing intrinsically new has been done; on the contrary the younger generation seems content with clever copies of what is already in existence. Obviously, there is a special aversion to the institution of public concerts, which is dubbed "old-fashioned"; yet it is equally obvious that a great deal of concert music is still written.

Chamber Music

Chamber music achieved considerable importance at the festival with two works. A Duo for piano and viola, by Kurt Fiebig, after an Allegro full of movement, energy and rhythm, gave us a finely molded and thoughtful Adagio, followed by a cleverly developed Finale of clear construction and plastic thematic material. The whole is the work of a talented, original musician, who doubtless will soon master a certain indecision of style.

The "Konzertmusik" for piano and seven wind instruments, by Harald Genzmer, was even maturer and more convincing in its mutual relation of content and form. He is a pupil of Hindemith's, whose influence is felt in the specially vital, fresh first movement of the work, though the slow second movement is quite original in its concentration and individuality of expression. The humorous, brilliant and fluently written Rondo has a beautiful lyrical ending. The piano parts of both works were played by Rudolph Schmidt with great subtlety of expression and splendid technique. The difficult task allotted to the solo viola in Fiebig's "Duo" was carried out with a natural virtuosity by Hans Mahlke.

"Music in Collaboration"

Another task assigned to the festival was the clearing up of the conception of "music in collaboration," which is still quite problematic. It is difficult, in fact impossible, to give any definition of it; even those who believe in this music are not quite sure what is meant by the term. In any case, the champions of these ideas would prefer to regard the "artistic" or let us say the æsthetic impetus as of minor importance; they desire a contrast to the complicated experiments of the polytonal and atonal methods of writing—simple and clear music which is of interest to the non-professional listener. For this reason they demand that such music should dispense, as far as possible, with individual expression; doubtless a dangerous requirement as music is in itself, to a great extent, an individual expression.

In this refusal to admit a too individual method of writing there reappears the misty notion of "objectivity" which, in artistic, and particularly in musical matters, must be used with the greatest precaution, for in most cases it means nothing less than to render music lifeless. We have already heard "impersonal" music, which means music composed in collaboration and given anonymously. The experiment was naturally a complete failure. These indications show that the conception of "collaborated music" has found no convincing artistic realization; and it can find none, if it means the surrender of individual expression. Theories are useless; one must be practical in order to conceive of a new art for the masses, one which has an ideal, available standard and is simple enough to be understood and practiced by the laity.

A School Opera

We have already a few examples of this—Hindemith's piece for children, "Wir bauen eine Stadt," and Weill's school-opera, "Der Jasager." But the value and charm of both these works depend entirely on their individual character; they owe their qualities, not to their tendencies, but to the characteristic, artistic and unimpeachable style in which Hindemith and Weill carried out their tasks.

The path marked out by them was followed by young Wolfgang Fortner, who has already proved his great talent in other works. His school opera, "Cress ertrinkt," given for the first time, is reminiscent in character of Weill's "Jasager," without the latter's depth and power of inspiration. Judged by length, the score contains too little music, and there are long stretches of dialogue. As the work was written for performance by pupils, Fortner employs only simple forms and the most straightforward orchestration. Also, the demands made on the three solo voices are not great. To these voices is added a mixed chorus.

The music is very sympathetic in its inner simplicity; the severity of the style, on the whole, favors diatonic effects. The melodic expression is scanty, in fact poor at times, insipid and lacking in individuality. One often missed content and flow of ideas, as well as a more lively rhythmic invention. In spite of this, the piece shows Fortner to be one of the more serious composers of the youngest generation; he is an artist of ability, with power of construction, who will yet certainly find himself.

This brought the performances to a close. The orchestral works were played by the Dresden Philharmonic with exemplary discipline, rhythmical precision and beauty of tone. The conducting of Walter Stöver was an extraordinary achievement and his musicianship never failed in the varied tasks allotted to him by the program of the festival.

(A previous article on the Bad Pyrmont Festival appeared in these columns on Aug. 8.)

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EDUCATIONAL

How the Sky's Measure Is Found

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most fascinating subjects of astronomy, and yet one about which the average person understands little, is on measuring distances in the sky. If the layman had a better conception of how such measurements are made he probably would not be quite so dubious when astronomers inform him of the vast gulfs separating the earth from even the nearest stars. To be sure, the sincerity of the astronomers is not under question, but the distances named are so immense that it seems beyond all possibility to measure them accurately.

The observer, confined as he is to the surface of the earth, cannot stretch a tape line from this globe to the others in space, yet with the aid of good telescopes, mathematics, and ingenuity he has succeeded in measuring the gaps between them and the earth. In fact, so far has he reached into space that it has become necessary several times to invent new and larger units of measure in order that celestial distances can be expressed with reasonably small numbers. Just as inches are inconveniently small units with which to state the distance between cities, one also finds that miles are inadequate for use with the stars.

Nearly everyone has seen a group of surveyors at work making measurements on the surface of the earth, but how many have connected what they saw with finding the distance to the stars? Probably very few, yet the general rule followed in surveying on the earth or in the sky above, is the same.

For Example

Suppose that a large rock is located on a long straight beach, and in the ocean, some distance from the shore, is a buoy. If it is desired to find the distance from the rock to the buoy without actually going out to it, the following method can be employed:

Select a point on the beach several hundred feet from the rock and drive a stake there. The line joining the rock and stake is called a base line, and is one side of the triangle formed by the buoy, rock and stake. The length of the base line and the size of the angles at its ends are now carefully measured. An angle is measured by placing a surveyor's transit at one end of the base line and sighting, first on the buoy and then at the other end of the base line. Enough is now known about the triangle to compute mathematically the lengths of the other two sides, one of which forms the distance sought. This is a property of any triangle. Whenever a side and the two angles adjacent to this side have stated values, there is only one particular length for each of the other sides.

If the reader feels he needs to be convinced further, let him make a careful drawing of a triangle, of which one side is one inch and the two angles at the ends of this side are 30 degrees and 60 degrees. He will find that, no matter how many triangles he draws, the other two sides will always be one-half, and seven-eighths inches in length.

It may also prove instructive to repeat the experiment making each angle just a little less than a right angle. It will then be found that unless the greatest care is taken in laying off the angles it will be impossible to get two triangles alike. This is not because mathematical laws break down for this type of triangle but because the sides are so nearly parallel that the slightest error in laying off the angles will produce a great change in the length of the sides.

To go back to the surveying problem. The preceding illustrates that for accuracy in practice, a long enough base line must be taken so that the other two sides of the triangle will not be too nearly parallel. In any surveying problem, terrestrial or celestial, if these two sides do prove too nearly parallel after a base line is laid off, it becomes necessary to lengthen it until a satisfactory triangle is obtained.

Now Take the Moon

Now consider the application of the foregoing to finding the distance of the moon. The first thing to do is to lay off an adequate base line, and it is found that one of several hundred miles is necessary for good results in spite of the fact that the moon is the earth's nearest neighbor.

Here another interesting consideration arises. Due to the curvature of the earth, two points a thousand miles apart as measured along the surface of the earth will be at considerably less distance than that, if the measurement is made on a straight line through the earth. Due to the fact that the base line must be straight and not curved, the shorter distance must be found. It cannot be measured directly but must be computed. However, this is not difficult since the size and shape of the earth are well known.

When a base line is selected and its length determined, an observer is stationed at each end and they make simultaneous observations of the moon's position. These observations yield the two necessary angles and it then becomes possible to compute the moon's distance in the same way and as easily as the distance to the buoy.

The method just described will also be useful in determining the distance of the nearer planets, but for those farther away and more notably, the stars, it fails in one respect, namely, it is impossible to lay off a sufficiently long base line on the earth. Limited to one of 8000 miles it would at first seem that these longer distances must forever remain undetermined. Yet a longer base line has been laid, and in a very ingenious way.

The earth goes around the sun in an orbit whose diameter is 186,000,000 miles, and it is possible to use this enormous distance as a base line if the star is observed at the beginning and end of a six-month interval, for at these times the earth will be at an end of a diameter.

A simple experiment which the reader can perform will perhaps make this clearer. Place yourself at one side of a large room and face the opposite wall. Hold any small object, such as a marble, in front of the eyes and at arm's length, and close one eye. Now keeping the marble still, move the head about six inches to the left. What happens? You will note that the marble, with reference to the more distant background, appears to move to the right. If the experiment is repeated with the marble held nearer the eye the marble will appear to move farther across the background, etc. Thus the amount of cross motion of the marble gives an indication of its distance.

In this analogy the marble represents the star whose distance is sought, your eye corresponds to the earth revolving in its orbit, and the wall takes the place of very distant stars.

Of course, at this point the question naturally arises as to how the near-by stars are separated from the more distant ones if it is distance that is being sought in the first place. This is accomplished by assuming that the bright stars are, on the average, much nearer than the fainter ones. Therefore the bright stars are, in general, selected for measurement and the faint ones for the background. If one of these faint stars should be too near, it would betray itself by bobbing around as the earth traversed its orbit. On the other hand, if the bright star is really one of superbrightness at too great a distance it will be exposed by lack of cross motion.

Tying Up With the Cepheids

One might be inclined to think that a base line of the size just discussed would be sufficient for all purposes. As a matter of fact it is too short for all except the relatively close stars. Again it would seem that the astronomer had reached as far into space as possible but again he has devised ways to do the seemingly impossible.

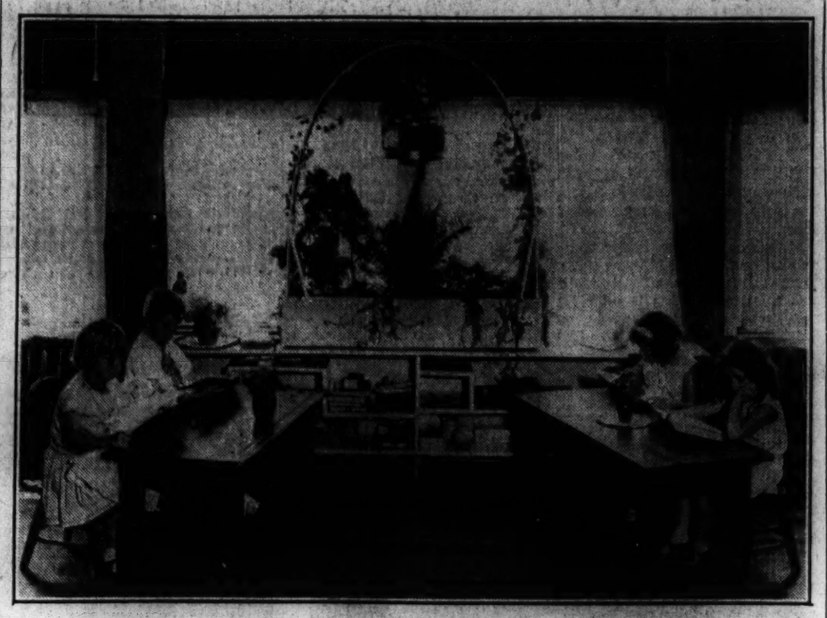
There are in the sky many stars which are known as Cepheids. These stars vary in brightness with clocklike precision. That is, the interval required to go from one time of maximum brightness to the next is the same, year in and year out, and is known as the period of the star. All Cepheids do not have the same period but the period of any one is changeless. Further, a most interesting law which relates their real average brightness to their period has been discovered. This law states that the longer the period the brighter the star. It also says that if the period is known, the real brightness of the star can be determined. Unfortunately it would take us too far astray to discuss how this law was discovered, but its application to the measurement of stellar distances is most easily explained.

The big advantage of Cepheids is that they can be used equally well whether they are far away or close at hand. As they are extremely bright objects they can be seen at enormous distances and so give information about the remote depths of space. When an astronomer wishes to find the distance to one he first observes its period. This known, the real brightness of the star can at once be calculated. Next the apparent brightness as observed from the earth is carefully determined. By comparing these two quantities and making use of the physical laws governing decrease of apparent brightness with distance it becomes possible to find out how far off the Cepheid is.

Again an example will perhaps prove helpful. Imagine a ship at sea and temporarily uncertain of its position. Presently there looms upon the horizon a lighthouse. The captain observes the rate at which it is flashing and then from his books identifies the lighthouse and finds the candle power of its beacon. If it turns out to be a very brilliant light and yet appears faint as seen from the ship the captain knows it is a great way off. On the other hand it might be found to be of low candle power so that since it can be seen at all it must not be far away.

The foregoing illustrations will perhaps make clear some of the methods by which astronomers fling out their measuring line to the other celestial bodies. There are many variations of these methods, and it should be mentioned that only the barest outlines have been given here since space did not permit more. Actually, the applications are sometimes exceedingly difficult and require painstaking care, but they are worked out from the same basic idea and plan of measurement. What astronomers may do in the future, can only be conjectured, but they have already measured the distance of stars so remote that a beam of light leaving its stellar home long before the Pyramids of Egypt were built and still traveling 186,000 miles each second, can be said to have only just commenced its long, long journey to the earth.

L. S. B.



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In the window box and in the vases on the tables are plants and flowers grown by these children in the school garden. Character growth is thus encouraged through enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor. A friendly songster is in the cage. The chairs, tables and shelves are in good taste and homelike. An atmosphere of satisfaction and constructive quiet pervades the spot.

The Parent

New Orleans, La.

The Parent Column gets my first attention as I read the Educational Page, and because I enjoy it so much I have been scanning my days for some little item that I could share. We have three small children and we have worked out so many happy solutions that I felt surely I had something to write about. Now I offer the following:

To supervise the piano practicing of four-year-old daughter and six-year-old son seemed to take time otherwise valuable, so I often overlooked arranging for it, though I was most eager to give them a good early foundation.

As they are doing work of the same grade a happy solution has been found. The small table from their playroom and its chairs were placed beside the piano. Upon the table I placed a chart of the keyboard (which can be ordered from any music publisher, or purchased through a music store). With a chair before the table we had our second piano, and before this Sister was seated. We began our work with Brother at the first piano, his feet resting on the other small chair.

Ten minutes naming and playing the notes, etc., and we were ready to change places. Sister played her little exercises and "piece," while brother became more familiar with the chart. Ten minutes and we changed again to let brother play his more advanced assignments at the piano.

We had done a half hour of intensive practicing, which did not get a chance to become tiresome. Now both children are eager for their daily lesson.

(Mrs.) W. H. G.

Appreciation

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The other evening when you entertained company on the porch, your little ten-year-old daughter washed the dishes. Did you tell Mary how much she helped you?

When George cleaned the boards so nicely, did you—as his teacher—thank him more than superficially?

We, as parents and teachers, often neglect to show our appreciation to the child. We ought not to expect as good work from an eight-year-old child as from a twelve-year-old and our praise and appreciation should be given according to the effort that has been put forth. If a child has accomplished a task at home or at school that has been difficult for him, even though the results are not all we could have wished, he should be made to feel that his parents or his teacher recognize his determined effort. The next task is more apt to be a success, if he knows he will have support.

We often wonder if the boys and girls appreciate our efforts for them. They have the same right to wonder if we appreciate their efforts for us.

The best judgment is not shown in giving money to the child for every little task performed. This method is apt to put a money value on courtesy. It is well to dispense with money for services performed by the child except for certain definite prearranged tasks, for the greatest compensation to the child is a genuine smile and words of praise.

Encouragement in our work means much to you and me. It means just as much to the child. Little folks need our words of encouragement even about things that are trivial to us. It is not fair to the child to give praise and commendation when you feel that he could have done much better at the task; but when he has done his best, even though from your point of view his work is a failure, thoughtful words of praise for the effort should follow.

Make the child a partner with you in home or school work; help him to share the responsibilities fitted to his powers; then give him full measure the praise that is due him. He will surely feel that he is a vital and successful part of the life around him.

(Miss) C. S.

Eager or Anxious

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps no word in the English language has a more unpleasant sound than the little word "*anxious*." Yet it is used by many people in an erroneous sense where an agreeable, more cheerful word would be more correct.

How often do we hear "I am *anxious* to study painting," or "I am *anxious* to take that beautiful trip to the mountains."

Substitute the word *eager* for *anxious*, and see if the sentence does not immediately express a keen, delightful vitality not before felt. For "eager" is an enchanting word. It brings to thought a picture of bright eyes, a ready smile, and a joyous, ardent enthusiasm.

Webster gives these definitions:

ANXIOUS—(L. anxius, fr. angere, to pain, choke.) Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous.

EAGER—(F. aigre, fr. L. acer, sharp, sour, spirited, zealous.) Sharp, keen, spirited; keenly desirous to pursue, perform or obtain; ardent.

Synonyms: Earnest, vehement, fervent, zealous.

Funk & Wagnalls Practical Dictionary adds this explanation:

One is EAGER who impatiently desires to accomplish some end; one is EARNEST with a desire that is less impatient, but more deep, resolute and constant; one is ANXIOUS with a desire that foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment.

So let's be eager, earnest, zealous but not anxious.

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The Christian Science Monitor
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EDUCATIONAL

Bagdad Boys at School

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York City, N. Y.

THE American School for Boys, in Bagdad, started in 1925 with 175 pupils, has already trebled its enrollment and recently obtained a permit from the Government to add a four-year college of liberal arts to its activities.

Founded in an auspicious year, when a parliament was formed and the kingdom of Irak, occupying much of the territory known as ancient Mesopotamia, was launched as a constitutional monarchial government, the school introduced many modern educational ideas in a country that had only recently emerged from four centuries of servitude to the sultans of Constantinople. Traditions of scholarship, handed down from the time when ancient Bagdad was a seat of culture, still hovered over the land out of which Abraham, the patriarch, trekked with his flocks more than two thousand years before the Christian era.

Education of the youth of Irak so that they would understand the problems of government and be prepared to help their country take its place among the nations of the world became one of the most urgent issues of the leaders. Many young men were sent each year to schools and colleges in other countries at government expense to fit them to serve their own young nation. A government department of education was organized with a cabinet minister at its head, and a teacher-training college was opened in Bagdad, headed by a native teacher who had studied at Columbia University.

In this atmospnere of newly awakened interest in learning the American School for Boys was established and immediately attracted the favorable attention of leaders and government officials in Bagdad because of its emphasis on character training. Dr. Calvin K. Staudt, principal of the school, had taught for three years at Beirut University, and Mrs. Staudt had taught for two years at the American School for Girls.

High Arabic officials occupied front seats at the first graduating exercises, in 1926, and Jamil Zahawi, the celebrated native poet, recited one of his poems, Mrs. Staudt, who has been on a visit to the United States, told a Monitor correspondent. Among the students at the school now are: a boy from Medina who is a first cousin of King Feisal, a son of one of the important sheiks who is a Senator in Parliament, four sons of another prominent sheik, and a nephew of one of the old leaders, she said.

Sixteen religious sects and 18 nationalities are represented in the school, and one of the important features of Dr. Staudt's policy is to teach the boys the spirit of comradeship, appreciation of one another's qualities and the willingness to share with one another. He maintains strict impartiality in treatment of the boys, and maintains an equal ratio of Christians, Jews and Moslems in the institution. A Kurdish father, who brought his son to be entered in the school, told Dr. Staudt he wanted the boy educated there so that he would "learn to be clean and to think good thoughts," said Mrs. Staudt.

Through athletics the boys are taught good sportsmanship and self-control, and they gradually stop indulging in personal fights with each other which they are accustomed to engage in before entering the school. The teachers are companions of the boys, instead of maintaining the formal relationship customary in the native schools.

From a staff of nine teachers six years ago, the faculty has increased to 19 teachers and two years ago a boarding department was added which now has 40 resident students. There are three large houses and two small ones which are built in the eastern style around a courtyard and garden in the center. The latest and best textbooks are used and the curriculum follows closely that of elementary and high schools in America.

Instruction in the primary school is in Arabic with two hours of English daily, in the middle school more emphasis is placed on English and in the high school all instruction is in English with two hours of Arabic daily. There are two Arabic societies and one English society in connection with the institution; there is also a Boy Scout unit.

Discussing the need for collegiate and other departments in the school, Mrs. Staudt said that the Iraki must be taught to adjust themselves to modern ways. They are beginning to use some agricultural machinery, such as harvesters and pumps, she said, and they need technical training in agriculture, engineering and business, from the standpoint of practical application rather than theory. As many of the students will become prominent members of the community, a liberal arts and cultural program is also most necessary.

Of the first graduating class of nine young men, two graduated later from institutions of high standing in the United States; two studied at English universities; two are teachers in Bagdad, and one is in the finance department there.

E. C. I.

In the Heart Of a Big City

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A LOVELY old-fashioned garden, lily ponds, paved paths, and borders glorious with the blue of summer delphiniums, and the deep red and pale pink of roses: these are some of the joys of Stowey House School. Every day, for Saturday is a school day too, boys and girls from poor London homes come to this garden to learn their lessons. Strict school hours are kept: Breakfast at 9 a. m. sharp; dinner at 12:30; tea at 5:30. From 9:30 till noon lessons are carried on in the different garden classrooms. After dinner, from 1:30 to 3:15 there is "rest" in hammock beds. Exercises follow the "rest" period, and then lessons again until 5:15.

Geography is learned from cement maps laid out on the ground by the pupils themselves in one corner of the garden. An artificial river course has also been made by the pupils, with all the proper details of bridges, locks, harbor and docks.

Huts are used as indoor classrooms if the weather is bad. Made without windows, open to the air, they are really more like sheds than huts. Slips and running shorts made of orange-colored casement cloth are the dress for both boys and girls. Some of the youngsters do the general repairs necessary from time to time at the school, and make their own lockers, while the older lads with the help of some of the staff are responsible for their "rest" shed. This building, 66ft. by 55ft., made of wood, took three years to build.

Both boys and girls are keen for jobs to tackle. Monitors are chosen to serve the meals, and one boy and one girl act as monitors over a family of 30. They are known as fathers and mothers, and are responsible for the table manners and general conduct.

In one garden classroom the girls are busy doing raffia work, knitting, and sewing.

In a sheltered corner of the garden, where the sun glints over the old sundial, and where the delphiniums make a blaze of blue against the green bank, some little girls are gardening, fetching water, weeding, like a host of little yellow butterflies bending eagerly over the flowers.

It is hard to believe that Stowey House School is in the heart of a big city. It is only when the visitor has passed out by the big gate and is met by the roar of traffic, that he realizes where he is, and begins to appreciate whole-heartedly the open-air idea. Though all London children have not the opportunity to enter Stowey House School, at least 300 happy boys and girls can rejoice in the change from the indoor classroom.

If You Like—Social Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FIRST step for a student seeking to learn which vocation he is best fitted for, the University of Chicago holds, is for him to decide what college subject interests him most. Each subject leads naturally to certain vocations.

If the social subjects interest him, and he thinks social service is his field, the opportunities are varied, points out Miss Sophinisba P. Breckinridge, professor of social service administration, in a pamphlet issued by the university. She writes in part as follows:

"The salaries paid for these positions vary widely, but in general the salaries in social work compare favorably with those in the educational world. As there is never any of the speculative or profit-seeking element, there are no such pecuniary rewards as are often found in business. The interest in the work is very great and constantly increases with the worker's experience and advance into more responsible positions in newly developed fields of service.

"The field of this new profession is now very broad and its activities are too varied to permit a detailed enumeration here of all its specific opportunities. The following representative types of positions in social work are mentioned because professional preparation may lead toward them:

"Child welfare work, such as positions with children's aid societies, social service departments of children's institutions, juvenile protective agencies, juvenile courts and mothers' pensions departments.

"Executive and visitors' work for prisoners' aid societies and probation work with adult delinquents.

"Social service in connection with state institutions. . . .

"Social settlement work.

"Social work in the public schools, such as vocational guidance and placement, attendance work and work as visiting teachers.

"Social work in prisons.

"Statistical and investigational work for private associations and in the government departments, such as the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"Executive positions in state charitable work and with private societies, councils of social agencies, welfare federations and civic leagues.

"For preparation a college course with graduate professional equipment is strongly urged. The schoolroom instruction should be supplemented by field work."

[The first of these six miniature vocational articles was published on Aug. 8. The next, "If You Like Political Science," will appear in the near future. These articles are based on a set of pamphlets issued by the University of Chicago.]

IN THE ACADIAN MANNER

PHASES OF TEACHER TRAINING IN NOVA SCOTIA
At the Provincial Normal College in Truro.

One view shows a corner of the school garden, the other a scene in dramatization of local history. Primary and secondary education in Nova Scotia is free. This normal college is also government owned. All other higher education is privately maintained. About one person in five in the provinces is in a school of some kind.

The Teaching of English

By H. W. HOUSEHOLD
II.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Eng.

THE oral lesson, the dictated summary, the predigested textbook. There is no type of school in England that these have not held in chains. The secondary schools are perhaps affected even more seriously than the primary, for in this country at any rate they are most of them obsessed by the importance of securing examination results, of enabling the average boy and girl to get the school-leaving certificate. They play for safety, and safety seems to lie this way, the way of "cram." They dare not trust to the pupil's own desire to work. They are inclined to doubt whether there is any such desire in the majority of boys and girls; and indeed where these methods obtain there is not, for it has been squelched by them. But the desire to learn was once there, and might have been cultivated. No normal child sits bored and inert by native choice.

The results are plainly to be seen even in the industrious when they arrive at the university or the training college. It takes them the best part of their first year to learn how to grapple with a book that is a book, how to do independent work and dig for knowledge, when the teacher is no longer by to help.

But, someone will say, is this a fair description? Have we not here the jeremiads of a crank? No, it is not so. The most respectable authority can be produced for every one of the assertions made.

A Fair Description

In 1927 the Board of Education issued a report on the teaching of history in London Elementary Schools; and what the inspectors say in that report would undoubtedly be true of the teaching of history, and not of history only, in many, if not most, elementary schools elsewhere. They point out that mere knowledge of historical facts is no guarantee of historical understanding. But they did not find even knowledge of the facts. They were dissatisfied with the quality of many of the textbooks in use, and they criticized the oral lesson. "The almost invariable practice in the lower classes," they say, "is the oral lesson. The teacher is the narrator pure and simple, and the quality of the narration is not on the whole high. . . . Even in the upper classes the oral lesson is still supreme. In most London schools a visitor, on entering a classroom during a history period, can rely upon finding the teacher addressing rows of silent and apparently attentive children. It is probably safe to say that the majority of the children in London elementary schools spend at least 75 per cent of their time during the history periods as passive listeners, and in some schools it is difficult to ascertain what else they do." "When a child has mastered the mechanical difficulties of reading," say the inspectors, "books are the best source from which to obtain information."

Read, read, read; that is the way to get knowledge, the way for the child no less than for the adult. And the reader must acquire the art, that Dr. Johnson and other great readers practiced, of telling again the substance of what he has read. It compels attention and it demands real intellectual effort, but it is an effort that the child delights to make. If you have him tell you ("narrate") the substance — the pith and kernel, not the words—of what he has read, you will have shown him how to get knowledge, how to fix it, and how to use it. You will also be giving good training in composition.

Wealth of Books

This wealth of good books, directed to all the subjects that find a place in the curriculum of the primary or secondary school, enriches the vocabulary, and stimulates the power of thoughtful, ordered expression at a great rate. In fact, it teaches "the essential meanings and functions of the ordinary British words," and so imparts "the imperative and essential requisites of all clear thought," as the writer in The Times desires—it does all this if the teacher will avoid the common mistake of intervening between the pupil and author with frequent unnecessary and irritating explanations. The context will generally reveal the meaning of new words, and there are dictionaries, and a child can ask a question when he feels the need.

Why hold up a whole class during a reading for minutes to explain at wearisome length by question and illustration the meaning of the words "superior" and "inferior," or the like, as the writer heard a young teacher do not long ago in the conventional method? Get on with the reading; it is by using words and not talking about them that their meaning is mastered. And why do outrage to the music and appeal of poetry by stopping at the end of each verse to insist upon a paraphrase? One would never dream of doing it outside the classroom, then why do it inside? The child senses the meaning in both cases, though he may not be able to produce a synonym or an alternative phrase.

There is another disastrous mistake to be avoided which is a consequence of the prevailing anxiety lest examination results should disappoint. The teacher has no confidence in the native power of the child, and so he crams. He will insist that he shall see in the passage all that he himself sees, forgetting that it is not natural that all children should see the same things, or that any child should see in poetry or drama or fiction or history, at any stage of childhood, all that the adult sees. With the child, if we would believe it, the half that he gets for himself is greater than the whole that we force upon him. The years will add the other half when the intellect is ripe. Our premature insistence only ruins appetite and dulls thought.

For each child is a separate person with an individuality that claims respect. All bodies do not grow alike, and neither do all thinking capacities. We do not deal out food in identical doses to the bodies, yet we will always try to do it for the growing thought, and then we complain of the result, and say that our pupils have not acquired the habit of clear and forceful thought, or learned to use their language with ease and precision. They will if we will let them; and the schools that have adopted Charlotte Mason's teaching methods, the schools of the Parents' National Educational Union—and they are many—are happy schools where children love their work, and do many other things that are commonly supposed to be impossible. They even pass examinations, too.

[The first of these two articles on this subject appeared Aug. 8.]

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Corn Cockles in the Grain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WALK along those old lanes in England — lanes older than the Norman Conquest — and observe the wild flowers and watch the swaying of a grain field pied all over with crimson poppies, purple corn-cockles, golden buttercups and bright blue centauries. Many of these grain fields are triangular shaped, inclosed by three long rude walls of unhewn mossy lichen-covered boulders—walls overgrown by pink-white stonecrop, pale green cotyledon, thin, straggling ivy, and luxuriant waving fronds of black-stemmed spleenwort ferns. A picture without and a picture within, so exquisite that we hardly turn our eyes for half an hour. It would seem the true worth of a grain field was to provide room for these wild flowers which grow nowhere else in such profusion!

Then again there are the corn cleavers, which twine and curl their little sprays, clinging tightly by their tiny curved prickles, around the tall haulms and over the close-cut stubble of Devonshire lowlands. And the pretty beaked shepherd's needles, and the quaint looking thorow-wax, the blue corn-campanula, the purple cow-wheat—each of these is an annual, each grows only in grain fields, each blooms when the wheat begins to hang out its mobile little stamens, each ripens its seeds when the grain is kerning in the mellow sun. They must needs be annuals because in the yearly plowing of grain fields, the roots, get turned upside down and crushed. They must flower and ripen their fruits with the grain.

By far the most striking and beautiful among these wild flowers are the two pretty plants which are generally confounded under the common names of corn-cockles. Not that they are in the least alike, even superficially; but they both grow among grain and by not an unusual trick of language both have acquired the same name. Botanists, to be sure, restrict the term corn-cockle to one of the pair, and call the other bluebottle.

Of the Common Tribe

The true corn cockle, the simpler and purpler of the two, is by descent one of the common tribe, own cousin to the pink campions and ragged robins that make gay the hedgerows and boggy patches in the early summer months. It may be recognized at once among all English wild-flowers by the unusual length of the green tips or lobes of its calyx, which stretch out beyond and between the smaller rounded purple petals. The campions themselves, as a group, are derived from the still simpler stitchworts, those pretty white blossoms that border all England's country lanes in May and June.

In stitchworts, the honey lies open in the center of the flower, so that every kind of insect can get at it equally, but in campions it is buried at the bottom of the tube, so that only creatures with long proboscis can ever reach it. To attract these the flowers have gained its pink petals, which are raised above the tubular calyx by means of the long claws, though in other respects they are similar to those of the stitchwort.

The corn cockle differs chiefly in the much greater depth of its calyx tube, which is so long that even bees cannot get at the honey, so that it is adapted for butterflies alone. To please them it has acquired its purple petals, while the long tips to the calyx are useful as stages on which the insect may poise itself as it sips the nectar from the recesses of the tubes with its long proboscis.

The Bluebottle

Let us turn from the true corn-flower to its neighbor the bluebottle, whose bright blooms show at once that it, too, is fertilized by insects. The wheat itself is not; its pollen is carried from one flower to another by the wind; and that is why its stamens hang out loosely on long thread-like stems, and why its sensitive surface is divided out into branching feathery lobes to catch every stray grain of the precious powder wafted to it by the breeze. For the same reason its flowers are greenish, because they do not need bright petals for the attraction of insect allies. But none of the weeds which grow specially in grain fields are wind-fertilized; the serried stalks of wheat would stand in their way and prevent their pollen getting duly from one flower to another. Hence such wind-fertilized plants have no chance in a grain field, and all the weeds specially adapted to such spots depend upon insects for their fertilization, and for the most part upon insects of a very high type. That is why most of them are so brilliantly blue, purple and crimson.

By descent, the bluebottle belongs to the great composite family, the largest and the most varied in the world, of which the daisies, thistles and dandelions are also divergent members. They all consist of numerous tiny flowers, called florets, each with a united frill instead of five separate petals, all crowded together into compact heads which look like single blossoms. The cupatory of these roadsides gives one a very good idea of an early ancestral form among these composites. It has only a few florets in each head, usually not more than five or six, inclosed in a set of small leaves or bracts which serve the same purpose for the whole head as a calyx does for a separate bloom.

Knap weed is a tall, stringy plant, with large purple flower heads growing singly at the top of a long stalk. The bracts which inclose the heads have some curious jagged tips, brown or black in color, dry and scaly in character, and deeply fringed so as to serve for preventing useless insects, such as ants, from creeping up the stem and eating the honey intended for winged guests.

The original home of the corn cockle and bluebottle was some region around the Mediterranean or further away still in Mesopotamia or Central Asia, whence came our cereals also. They grew first in countries where peas and wheat were first cultivated; and they have spread with the grain and seeds over the wide world. It is in those countries that we should look for their ancestors in a truly wild condition. The true corn cockles are never cultivated as flowers but in old-fashioned English gardens one sees bluebottles, such as the ivory-colored species from the Caucasus the bluish center of whose inner florets shows it to be a descendant of the same primitive ancestor.

© Eugene Hutchinson, Chicago

Furniture and Accessories for a Sky Garden Are Shown in This Exhibit by Mrs. Thomas Wood Stevens of Chicago at the Recent Conference of Interior Decorators in Grand Rapids, Mich. Potted and Tubbed Plants, Attractive Garden Furniture; and Accessories From the Southwest Are a Feature Here. The Irregular Wall Would Give Interesting Sky Views From an Actual Roof.

Sky Gardens for City Dwellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

GARDENS were not forgotten in the recent conference of interior decorators at Grand Rapids, for the decorator does go out-of-doors; not as a specialist of design but to make the garden a place in which to live. Besides two lovely—may we call them "yard"?—gardens, a flower-bordered terrace and a sky garden were shown.

Mrs. R. Averell Meigs of New York gave a short talk on "Garden Furniture." The ideas which she presented were very enlightening. Comfort and durability are the prime considerations in the purchase of garden furniture. Any number of materials are used. Iron and wood make excellent framework either separately or in combination: awning material or woven thongs of hide or leather like those of snowshoes are adapted for seats and backs; stick-willow or wicker is attractive for the terrace. In fact, any material which is weather-resisting, is suitable.

There are two basic ideas governing the selection of outdoor furniture, according to the place in which it is to be used. The spot may be in the nature of a transition from the inside living room to the outside, like a patio or a terrace. It may supplement the inner decoration or it may provide a vivid note of color as seen from within. No restraint is needed here, but when furniture is to be used among flowers, care must be taken not to lessen, by carelessly chosen colorings, the effect of a thoughtfully planned garden.

Considerations

Garden furniture may be divided into two groups: static pieces, such as a stone bench at the end of a vista, or iron which seems to have its "roots" in the ground; and portable pieces which are characterized by their lack of weight and the consequent possibility of moving them into conversational groups, or to change one's view, or to follow the shade. The latter type may not be completely impervious to weather and should be light enough to be easily transferred to shelter. In one of the gardens designed by the Arden Studio (of which Mrs. Meigs is a member) was an attractive portable cabinet, made like a great divided hamper, which stood open, revealing the dishes, silver and glass in readiness for an out-of-door luncheon. Near by was a sturdy backgammon board which appeared to be made of iron and glazed tile.

The use of sculpture is charming, but one should consider the scale carefully in connection with its surroundings. Detailed sculpture loses its effect out-of-doors.

Mrs. Thomas Wood Stevens of Chicago led a round-table discussion on "Sky Gardens," developing some of the fundamentals which have grown out of her experience.

How to Make a Sky Garden

The increase in the use of sky gardens has come from the need of adults and children to be in contact with growing things and the ever lessening opportunity to have this experience in cities. They are built as a substitute for a real garden when that is an impossibility.

Except in an especially constructed new building, it has been found to be more practical to use potted plants in the sky garden because they require so much less earth. On account of its great weight when wet and the difficulty of transporting it, a great quantity of earth presents a serious problem. Tubbed trees, like the dwarf fruit trees, work in very well massed about with potted plants or flowers. The latter may be removed and replaced as their season of bloom is over and a greater variety thus obtained than if they were permanently planted. All the bulbs are useful and attractive.

The walls should be rather high and should present an uneven sky line. They may be colored, terra cotta, perhaps, or cobalt blue or yellow. It is desirable to have a door, possibly with a grilled gate, which may be opened when the breeze is especially enticing.

The furniture should be well enriched or heavy. There are the lighter materials such as willow combined with hide; or the heavier like stone or tile. It should be of a type easily cleaned on account of the smoke and dust in a city. It is to be hoped the increase of sky gardens will eventually effect an organized demand for less smoke.

A Note From the Southwest

For decoration, the Southwest has a great deal to offer—the Spanish and Mexican in combination with the Indian—rugs, blankets, scarves, pottery, etc. It is always worth while to have a fountain—even tile which is scarcely more than wet achieves a feeling of coolness. A fireplace, though it be very small, is also a desirable addition. The city dweller, too, may have the delicious thrill of steak or "wienie" roasts in the open with only the sky overhead.

Floors may be decorative. Small colored pebbles sunk in cement produce a charming effect and are less expensive than tile. A tiny cupboard in one corner may house the "work tools" and sprinkling pot.

Mrs. Stevens used in her sky garden at the exhibition a large waterproofed Mexican chest, into which the Navajo rugs and throws might be slipped as a protection against rain. Beside the tubbed plants and cacti, she had a string of dried red peppers and another of varicolored Mexican corn, both of which were amazingly attractive. An amusing little decoration was a string of miniature fruits and vegetables indigenous to the Southwest.

The Flower Pot Outdoors

Decorative Possibilities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE flower pot used to be chiefly an indoor decoration. But now its decorative possibilities for many places outdoors are being recognized. The porch, the terrace, loggia, steps, corridor, patio and sun room, as well as the roof garden, are all improved with the flower pot and its growing green. The flower pot fits into the odd corner and lends grace to an awkward angle. It can be placed on tiled floors where other planting is impossible. It is a charming way to break the austerity of stucco walls. Placed on a ledge, the flower pot may furnish green to trail downward or climb upward, as need be.

Even a pillar can be decorated by means of flower pots. Set at the base of the pillar, flower pots filled with vines like ivy and morning glories will furnish twining beauty easily coaxed upward.

Where there seems no way to attach anything to a stucco wall without marring it, the flower pot again can help drape the wall. If a fairly large pot is used, a fan-shaped trellis can be set in it. Then it is a simple matter to train green close to the wall. In some sun rooms and patios, flower pots with these trellises added are permanent fixtures at regular intervals around the enclosure. In a decorative sense, flower pots thus used, take the place of pictures on the walls, and furnish the pattern that cretonne or wall papers do on interior walls.

Many Kinds

And there are many varieties of the modern flower pot. The plain terra cotta is always good because it is simple and unpretentious. It harmonizes with most outdoor backgrounds, whether brick, stone, tile, stucco or wood. Terra cotta flower pots are especially happy holders for cactus. Greens are usually effective in them, too.

Hand-painted flower pots are now enjoying a vogue. Those that are decorated tend toward simple modernistic designs. Pottery in plain black, orange, green and yellow has artistic possibilities. Such flower pots lend a cheerful bit of color when contrasting against a shadowed north wall. It sometimes makes a delightful splash of color to match the pot to the color of the flower. Thus orange nasturtiums or zinnias in an orange pot may be an artistic triumph—especially when lighting up a dark corner or some unexpected turn up some stairs. Soft glazes in dull green or blue are lovely for some spots, and if the plant develops slowly, the pot may be enjoyed in the meanwhile. Nearly all flower pots that are placed flat on the floor or shelf have saucers to match. This provides safe drainage when pots are watered.

There are many new tricks, however, to hold flower pots—so greatly have their decorative possibilities been recently developed. Wrought iron in particular has been fashioned into many lovely and ingenious devices for holding flower pots. One charming holder seen on the wall of a sun room, for example, looked exactly like a trailing vine about a yard long. As the leaves branched there was a tiny terra cotta flower pot holding a brightly blooming pink begonia. As the wrought iron was painted dark green, the "vine" was quite realistic.

Another style of wall bracket has graceful whorls of iron above and below the medium-sized pot it holds, to give balance to the whole design.

On Iron Stands or Brackets

Iron stands are frequently designed to hold three or more pots. If the stand is tall it is an effective way to provide training green, like ferns or wandering Jew. Two plant holders are illustrated here, showing the pleasing combination of wrought iron and flower pots.

A shelf supported with wrought iron brackets is a new version of the popular flower box. But it is superior in that the flower pots can be changed, and a variety of bloom be more easily attained. Simple wrought iron fixtures also come for holding a single pot under the window. These can be attached to the window frame without marring the wall. The practical and charming truly feature these devices for bringing individual touches to the home.

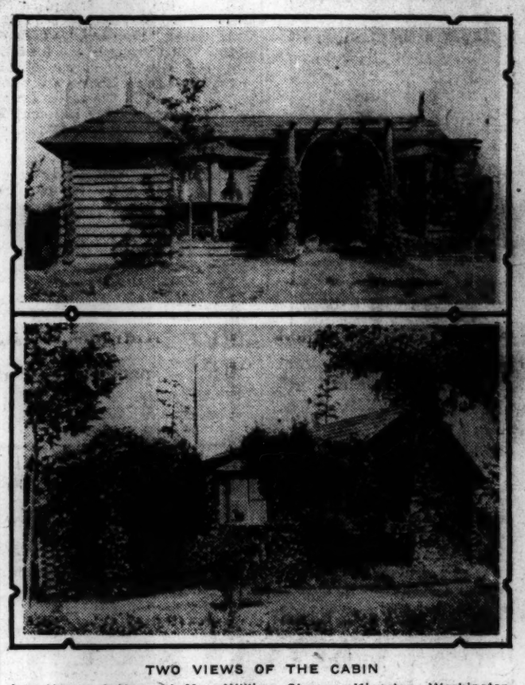
What shall be planted in the flower pots, depends. Certainly flowers can bloom in colorful succession. Pink and purple begonias are lovely early in the season, likewise cyclamen and azalea. Petunias, plain and variegated, are hardy and will last practically the whole season. Pansies are decorative in small areas. Bulbs are delightful in a sun room. Where there is moisture and shade, iris flourish. The Japanese make a feature of both potted iris and potted chrysanthemums, using large flaring pots. The tiny button variety of chrysanthemum is especially effective in pots. Geraniums are always gay, whether pink or red, and Martha Washingtons, with their attractive foliage, should not be overlooked. Pink ivy geranium is a constant bloomer. It is surprising how many garden flowers will be little islands of beauty in a flower pot. Marigolds, escholtzias, snapdragon and asters bring welcome color.

Midsummer bulbs for flower pots include the blue agapanthus, the pink amaryllis, white Japan lily, summer hyacinths and gladiolus.

A variety of green for the flower pots includes palms, smilax, privet, cypress, coleus, aspidistra and rubber plants.

MARION BROWNFIELD.

The Flower Pot Has Decorative Possibilities for the Shelf, the Pillar, the Rail, the Steps, and the Plant Stand.



TWO VIEWS OF THE CABIN

Log Home of Mr. and Mrs. William Clapson, Kingston, Washington.

This cabin is built of fir logs finely matched, and chinked with green tree moss, laid between as the logs were raised. It is 20 years old. Its builder used a small hand plane to clear away the outside gray of the bark to a fourth-inch depth, exposing many beautiful shades of red with exquisite grain. The ceiling is of three-inch skinned poles, mellowed by time to tones of old ivory. The kitchen—and outside—doors are of cedar bark taken from large trees—one piece for each door. Outside ornamentation (fireplace, chimneys, porch foundation) is of cobblestone. The cabin contains five rooms.

The Well-Tailored House

The well-tailored house has the same effect of completeness as the well-tailored man, or the well-groomed woman and in each case the right result demands planning and care.

A house may be called "well-tailored" when all the details—closets and other built-in features, from the shelves in the back hallway to the bookcases in the library or living room, and from the kitchen cabinet to the china closet in the dining room and the mantel for the fireplace—show equal care in selection and construction. Paint and other decoration may do quite a bit to change an unpleasant effect in these features, but if they are ill-fitting and the woods that should match do not, there is something lacking.

True, there are many ready-built combinations of shelves, drawer space and cupboards that may be purchased, thus saving time and trouble, but be sure that the proportions are right for your space, that the lines are in harmony with the general lines of the room and that the measurements are exact, so that the fit will be snug.

Breakfast alcoves, because of their limited space, are usually "strictly tailored" and various ingenious devices in the way of folding shelves and seats are used. One tailored space saver in a breakfast nook consisted of a hanging cupboard, the bottom at table height, the door opening down and resting on a single leg, which fitted flat against the door-table when not in use. The cupboard itself contained all the necessary equipment for a simple meal, with electric outlets within easy reach. This sort of cupboard may be planned in line and proportion with the other cupboards.

As practically all of these built-in features require hinges, a thought should be given to the kind and style that will look best, especially if they are to be at all decorative. Wrought iron strap, HL or block hinges do add a lot to the appearance, if they are used wisely.

Bits From My Garden Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The best thing about a garden is that it is forever changing. So a garden must be planned and planted for every month during the garden season. If a small garden is too much crowded with early bulbs, irises, peonies and roses, by the first of July the glory of that garden will be past and there will be little space left for the plants that will carry on the gorgeous blooms of August and September.

For the August garden there should be plantings of phlox for gay color, artemesia lactiflora for height and perfume. Speedwells—Veronica spicata and subsessiles whose lavender and blue spikes are good for indoor decoration, late blooming hemerocalis, speciosum and tiger lilies, and the decorative white August day lilies. Bee balm—or bergamot—combined with white phlox with the gold band lily—Auratum—close by, make a good combination for a semishaded corner in the mid summer garden.

Today, when almost every gardener is experimenting with rock gardens, it is rather an interesting departure to plan a marsh garden. Instead of filling up the boggy place, where water is inclined to stagnate, with rocks, it should be called a bog garden and planted accordingly. There will, of course, be Japanese iris for it. Also the yellow flag (iris pseudocorous), rose mallow (hibiscus), marsh marigold, striped grasses, cardinal flower and closed gentian. In the slightly damp places, day lilies (hemerocalis), hardy phloxes and astilbes will thrive.

This type of gardening offers a field a bit different to the adventuresome gardener who delights in experimenting and isn't looking for too easy a job.

L. S. M.

The Garden Hose

To keep the garden hose in a convenient yet practical place for summer use seemed a problem. We were not satisfied with hanging it on a high wooden arm in the garage, but this was the handiest location. One day, while placing things in order we were led to this scheme which would be easier for our son, the small garden helper who usually cared for it.

A rather heavy board was nailed across two studdings about five feet or less from the floor. Back of this was firmly nailed a piece of inner tubing about two feet long from an old car tire. To the other end of this tubing is fastened a hook made of a heavy piece of wire, which hooks on a nail on the cross board.

Touching Up

About this time of year some of the outdoor things, that we were so proud of at the beginning of the season, began to look weather-worn and shabby, while there is still considerable outdoor living time in prospect. A summer such as this one has been, particularly, does things to paint, and even though some things gain a certain merit through signs of wear, it has never seemed to me that summer fittings quite came in that class. A little touching up now, with a paint brush, on the fence, the lattice-work, the pergola or tea house, or the outdoor furniture, will do a lot of good and brighten up the place.

Jot It Down

A friend, who has some specially pleasing combinations of flowering plants in her garden, confided to me her secret. "I used to read of this and that combination and say to myself, 'I'll plant that next year,'" she said. "But, when the time came to put my good intention into execution, I couldn't be sure about them. Many of the combinations I meant to try had escaped my memory entirely. Now I keep a number of pages in my garden notebook for just this purpose. Whenever I read of, or see, a grouping of special interest I put it down in black and white. Then, try as it will, the idea cannot get away from me unless I lose my garden notebook," she laughed. "And I simply would not dare lose such a treasure."

Seed Bags

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I find it a good thing to keep on hand a number of small paper bags and some rubber bands. These bags I slip over the "heads" of flower seeds which I want to gather. I fasten the bags in place with rubber bands. Then I can allow the seeds to ripen fully on the stalks without having them drop out while I am not on the watch. Neither can any playful little wind steal my seed treasures away from me.

A. C. H.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A CHARMING CORNER IN THE FRENCH MANNER

By courtesy of Bergdorf Goodman

The tastes of eighteenth-century France are shown in this bedroom corner of a home furnished in the manner of people of wealth in that country 150 years ago. The Louis XVI armchair, painted an ivory white, is covered with old pink silk. In contrast with its fluted legs and more severe lines, the Louis XV chaise longue has not a single straight line in it. Its covering is of old apricot velvet. The attractive little bedside table with its bookshelf and other space is of the same period as the armchair type. The dull gray tint of the walls is carried to the folding screen where several notes of the same color scale occur. Contemporary engravings are seen on the walls.

Writing Desks from 1650 to 1725

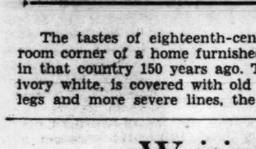
By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE present-day home conveniences for writing and for keeping letters and valuable papers, offer a contrast to similar articles of three hundred years ago which is typical of the standards of living as a whole in these widely separated dates. In those earlier days, nothing existed comparable to the desk as we know it now—or the bureau, as it is called in England. While chests, which were nothing more than large boxes, were used to contain the more bulky household goods, small receptacles of an equally simple sort were used to hold things which were considered of even greater value.

Probably most of the colonists of 1650 to 1675 had no special provision for keeping writing materials and correspondence. Some of them did have boxes from one and a half to two feet long, in which paper, inkstand, quills, and sand-box, together with important records, could be kept—accessible, although in most homes but rarely used. Some of these desk boxes of the early dates mentioned have survived, and may be seen in different museums and in the possession of well-known collectors.

A Mere Box at First

They were sometimes plain, but most of those which are on exhibition or have been noticed by writers are carved, more or less. The decorations were usually of the flat type, as appears on the example here, which is owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The front



bears a pair of lunettes, filled with conventionalized foliage, but the other surfaces are plain. The wood is usually oak, as in this one, although other varieties which were employed for furniture are also found in them—walnut, maple and pine.

The first change which was given to a desk box, indicating that it was meant for a purpose other than storage, is seen in the slanted top of the next example which is in the

Metropolitan Museum of Art. A part of the top is left flat and firmly attached, providing a fixed section for the inkstand and other accessories. The slant of the lid indicates its probable use as a writing surface. The slight carving utilizes patterns which were common before 1650, being a quaint combining of the details known as inverted scrolls, rosettes and leafage.

The next stage gives the desk box

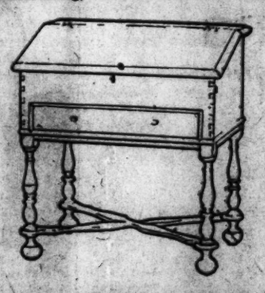
an under-framing, suggesting that its special uses were more in demand than the earlier forms were. The front and ends are deeply paneled, the drawer carved in the same pattern as is the first box shown here, but with greater skill. This is a Jacobean type throughout, dating about 1675, and may be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Separate Frame Appears

Desks were sometimes fitted to separate frames, the following sketch showing one with a maple base, the desk itself being of pine. All these types including the next

two are very rare and command good prices at all sales. Between 1700 and 1725 is the probable time when this sturdy piece with well-turned legs was made.

One of the distinctive features of William and Mary furniture was the crossed stretchers which connected the legs of chairs, tables, highboys and other pieces. The occurrence of this detail on a framework which has legs like these is particularly interesting, since it shows how this



type of stretcher has been used in connection with legs which are turned in an earlier or Jacobean manner. The date of 1710-25 is given to this desk, which is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

From about 1700 on, there were two distinct types of writing desks being produced, both of which pass through noticeable changes in details during the following years. One of these types, in which the

desk is supported on legs of considerable length, has already been noted. In the other, drawers occupy nearly all the space between the writing section and the floor. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has a crude desk of this sort, the lid of which is hinged at the upper edge. This is supposed to have been made between 1700 and 1710. Its extremely bulky, bun-shaped feet give it a particularly primitive appearance.

If the preceding sketch shows a piece of rustic construction, the following subject, which was made about the same time, shows that refinements did exist in contemporary taste. Here is a desk whose outline differs little from those common

75 years later. The slanted lid is hinged at the bottom, to be supported by slides. The portion above the top drawer is accessible only when the lid is down, the same being true of the crude companion piece. This gives essentially the same conditions as are found in the contemporary chests on frames, for

supplanting the heavier constructions of Jacobean times and of William and Mary's. A desk on frame which is of this type has lines with which we are familiar in present day models. It dates between 1725 and 1760. The wood is walnut and it was probably made in New England. Similar designs were followed, however, in the southern as well as in northern colonies.

Pennsylvania cabinetmakers of

two hundred years ago used peculiarities of construction which cause their work to be quickly recognized in those also, the finer part above the drawer can be reached only by raising the lid.

Queen Anne Styles

We now approach the second quarter of the eighteenth century, when the cabriole legs and Dutch feet of Queen Anne's reign were

Hebrew Antiquities Shown

London

A remarkable exhibition of Jewish antiques, drawn from practically every country in Europe, has been on show at Selfridge's.

There was Palestinian glassware dating back to the time of the Roman occupation; a wonderful collection of spice-boxes used at the conclusion of the Sabbath to symbolise a happy week; eighteenth century illuminated Italian wedding-poems (Epithalamia); marriage-contracts (Kethuboth); even an inscribed terra-cotta magical bowl of Babylonian origin, attributed to the sixth century.

Queen Mary's Collecting

London

WHEN the Queen recently opened the new Tuke building of the famous Bedford College for women, she must have been delighted to receive, instead of the customary and hackneyed gold key, a Lilliputian terrestrial globe in old Georgian Battersea enamel.

The Royal collector is indefatigable in the pursuit of her hobby, I understand that, just before she left London not long ago for Windsor Castle, she paid a lengthy visit to an antique shop off Baker Street. She inspected, with obvious delight and appreciation, Battersea enamels, Victorian papier-mâché work, and a pair of Adams gilded vases filled with minute china flowers, very similar to two already in her house at Sandringham.

At Windsor, not long afterward, she took occasion to pay a special visit to an antique shop which specializes in old silver and china, and which is almost within the shadow of the castle walls.

Many of the dealers whose establishments she patronizes, I may add, are well acquainted with the Queen's taste in antiques, and set aside particular pieces for her inspection on her next visit in order that she may have the first refusal of them.

* * *

Rooms Built to Suit Collections

A prominent English titled woman collector has recently had an entire room rebuilt in her new house to show to the best advantage a pair of newly acquired Etruscan vases.

The owners of an English country manor house, again, have had the whole house redecorated simply to serve as a foil for a collection of marvelous Chinese porcelain they have recently inherited.

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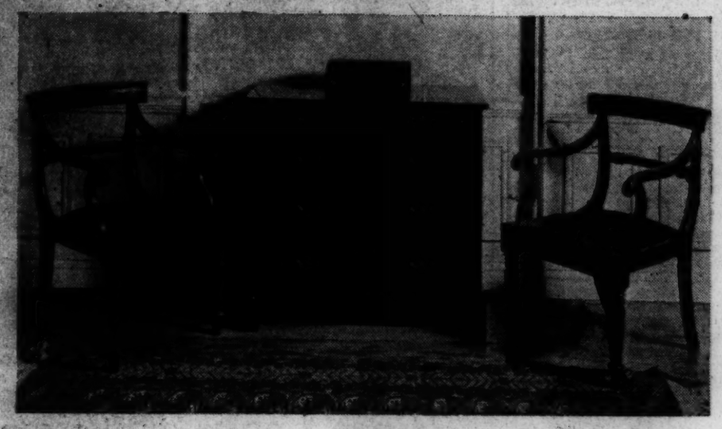

At Mid-Summer Sale Prices

The part of a dining ensemble illustrated is but a suggestion of the choice old pieces available in the Altman Galleries of Antiques—distinctive furnishings for small apartments or more spacious country homes. As an example of the favorable prices during the Mid-Summer Sale, the group prices are quoted:

Mahogany commode, for server or linens	$130.50
Set of mahogany dining chairs, 2 arms and 6 side	$225.00
Large mahogany drop-leaf table, not illustrated	$112.50
Mahogany pedestal sideboard, not illustrated	$300.00
Complete Dining Ensemble	$768.00

Fascinating Collection of Antique
Small Objects
At Tempting Sale Prices

A recent collection of unusually attractive and interesting objects has been put on display in the Galleries of Antiques — rare treasures of old pewter, china, Bristol, old boxes, tole, paintings and many other small pieces. The tole basket and mask pitcher illustrated are $13.50 each. Other pieces at tempting prices include:

Pair of Cornucopias	$37.50
Pair of Overlay Glass Lusters	75.00
Six-Piece Opaline Toddy Service	34.75
Pair Hurricane Glass Shades, Etched Eagles	93.75
Pair South Jersey Glass Lamps	37.50
Pair Fan Vases	11.25
Pair Bennington Dogs	63.75
Pair Miniature Bristol Vases	11.25

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Painter's View of Turner

Turner, by Walter Bayes, A. R. W. S. London: Bles. 10s. 6d. net.

NO ONE has spent an hour with a serious painter without hearing a protest against the interpretation of his work in the traditional literary terms. The painter needs the publicity and is grateful for it in a tolerant fashion; but inside him all the time is boiling a rage against the literary mentality which to him "creams and mantles like a standing pond."

There is no question that painters, when they will, write much more vividly and interestingly about their trade than professional writers. The painter makes short work with the humbug, the grandiloquence, the isms and theories which are the writer's stock in trade. After all he, the painter, is on holiday in the world of letters. He can dress up as gayly, as irresponsibly as he pleases, tell all the stories he likes and fear no man. He can digress like the affable amateur, and bring to all the peculiar freshness of his objective view of character.

Perhaps this view is not always profound, but it is undeniably shrewd and humane. We obtain from Mr. Bayes, to take the present instance, a far clearer, more convincing and comprehensive portrait of Turner than we ever had from the enthusiastic eulogies and purple patches of Ruskin. No artist could have been "taken in" by Turner as Ruskin was; for while an artist may be carried away by his own color, he is in no professional danger of being carried away by his own voice.

Fair to Ruskin

Mr. Bayes is very fair to Ruskin, but Ruskin was one of those embarrassing people whose enthusiasm transforms everything it touches into something which is the glorified image of themselves. Ruskin's picture of the neglected Turner, with all the world against him, was not only far from the truth, but must have been viewed with a mixture of businesslike satisfaction and embarrassment by that shrewd, economical, successful and very shy man, the youngest and most praised of Academicians. The load of other people's moral approbation—the brand peculiarly of Ruskin and his age—is very hard to bear, and an awkward, ill assorted load for the private conscience in an age where a particular kind of moral approbation was essential if a painter was to sell.

This, as Mr. Bayes points out, is not to hold ourselves superior to the Victorians. We also have our fads: immoral approbation, if that is the phrase, is as necessary apparently to the success of the modern painter as its opposite was to Turner; and both insult a man's talent and native parts.

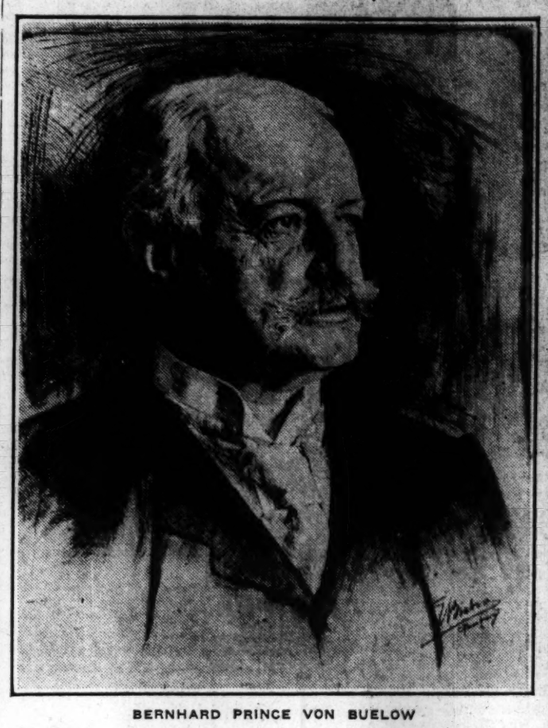
The Turner of Mr. Bayes's excellent speculation was a man caught in an awkward situation from the first. He stood with his feet in Squire Western's eighteenth century and his head in Ruskin's nineteenth, a Jekyll and Hyde from the beginning, a man who could not find a mean but who oscillated between the sordid and the elegant. His chief dread was that the newly enriched, Grand Tour class, which Ruskin represented, would cease to admire (and buy) the remote "Turnerian distances" if they got an inkling of his secret Hogarthian life among the London docks. Society makes new treaties with human nature as quickly as the old ones cease to contain it; but it was certainly a misfortune for Turner that a man who had in any case the habit of secrecy should have lived in an age where the right hand carefully refrained from knowing what the left hand was doing.

Style Intimate

One does not condemn a man for bending to his age, but it is easy for us to see now the point of Mr. Bayes's contention that, excellent as the Turner landscapes were, they perhaps represent a limitation of his full artistic potentialities. Turner, according to this view, had the makings of a fine figure painter who might have succeeded Rowlandson, but in some secret crisis of his inner life, he decided against the risk of coming out into the open as the man he was—as the whole man, that is. Financially, socially in the matter of criticism, the risk was great. To hold this view is not to wish that Turner had lived a sordid life—the fact is, he was too honest to reign with success in either of his two worlds and was continually obliged to fly from one to the other—but to wish that Turner had not been afraid. That, alas, is the frailty of a newly-enriched and snobbish age.

Mr. Bayes's exposition of these problems in Turner's life and of the fascinating technical problems raised by his art, is brilliantly and delightfully done. His style is intimate, conversational, anecdotal. He is full of stories, epigrams and humor. It all smacks racily of the studios and the wet palette. We did not care much for his reconstruction of one or two episodes, but the quarrel was with the clumsiness of the method and not with the plausibility of the results.

V. S. P.



BERNHARD PRINCE VON BUELOW

Prince Looks at Kaiser

Memoirs, 1897-1903, by Prince von Bülow. London: Putman. 25s. net. Boston: Little Brown. $5.

MEMOIRS, as they are understood by other nations, are, according to the excellent translator, F. A. Voigt, rare in Germany; but Prince von Bülow, giving the world his memoirs, proceeded with German thoroughness. There are more than 600 closely packed pages of what is presumably the first volume, and the period covered is short. It cannot, however, be said to be unimportant. Certainly it is deeply interesting.

There is significant incident, brilliant portrait and illuminating observation in every chapter. Probably a thousand names are mentioned in the index; and although a certain proportion of the characters are dismissed in a few words, a far larger proportion are touched off unforgettably. The Prince affects a detached and cynical attitude, and it may be that he has judged men by his own measure. Yet he is a practised observer, and despite his limitation—a curious insensitiveness—his estimates are usually sound.

The largest portrait is naturally that of the Kaiser, and the author brings the German monarch vividly before us. Bülow does not mince his words; sometimes he is obviously unfair. Memoirs must never be taken to be history; they are the reflection of events in the mirror of a single man's view. Doubtless it would be possible to challenge many statements which have been given a personal twist.

But the facts, we are told—and we can well believe it—have been carefully verified. The Prince worked over his manuscript for eight years. From 1921 to 1926 he steadily dictated. From 1926 to 1929 he scrupulously revised. These are circumstances which deserve to be mentioned in these days when so many memoirs are slap-dash narratives, prepared by a harassed celebrity under the pressure of an eager publisher.

Moreover, the posthumous appearance of this book—the chief of Bülow's stipulations—insured its intellectual integrity. The Prince could permit himself the luxury of saying exactly what he thought. He threw reticence to the winds. As an official he had long practiced self-control; as a man whose life-work was done he could set down on paper his real opinions.

He makes it apparent that his chief job was to mitigate the effect of Imperial indiscretion. Even in this book, which is plain-spoken enough about the Emperor, Bülow tries to find some excuse for him on the ground that he "was not mentally equipped to stand the heavy test." Bülow "feared for his mental balance"; and it is asserted that William II was "hypersensitive," and unable to criticize himself.

Bülow, who complains of the "boot-lickers, flatterers and incense-burning crawlers," stood up to the Kaiser. After what was called the "Hun speech" in Wilhelmshaven the Prince pricked the self-satisfaction of the Kaiser by pointing out the political repercussions of his declarations. He spoke of "devastating effects," of "faux pas," and the Kaiser was "visibly taken aback." He said—it would seem apologetically—"I know you are only concerned for my best interests, but after all I am just as I am, and cannot change myself."

This speech, in which the Emperor said that the name of German would impress itself as the name of the Huns under King Attila impressed itself a thousand years ago, was only partly suppressed; and years afterward, when the war came, it was recalled, and was used as propaganda against Germany.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Thoroughly Nice People

Hathaway House, by Nelia Gardner White. New York: Stokes. $2.

MANY readers will agree that a story about nice people is no unwelcome addition to their list. Tragedies, abnormalities, repressions and certainly stupidities are frequent enough in fiction; laughter, courage and good behavior, though not so fashionable, can be arranged in a pattern at once readable, refreshing and convincing.

In other hands the material of Nelia Gardner White's "Hathaway House" might have been as tragic and repressed as any. It might have made a story of frustration, for the Hathaways never had money enough to do as they wanted to, and John Hathaway could not buy the house in the country that was his ardent dream. It might have made a story of repression and conflict, for the Hathaways had to have Aunt Emma in their house. It might have made a story of bitter tragedy between two sisters, for Alice, almost from childhood, loved Max who loved her sister Penn. These elements are present, but they are wrought to the pattern of John Hathaway's buoyancy. John knew how to laugh, and he and Ann made a point of teaching their children to laugh. Not foolish laughing, but the kind that made them ashamed of lugging a tragedy around with them. They dealt with their handicaps decently, as the majority of people do, but with a more than ordinary gift at finding things amusing.

One reason why the Hathaways seem so real is that they can be easily located. John, for instance, grew up on a farm in Lexington, Mass., walked into town after chores to attend the Lexington high school, and later went to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He married Ann, who had been a schoolmate, and after some years in Boston, went to Buffalo to live. The Hathaway girls, vivid Penn and quiet Alice, were then 10 and 12.

This is when the story opens; when John picked out a house for his family because the house faced a little park; because it had an attic where he might write his stories, but never did; because it possessed a living room large enough for Tricey, the davenport, and Brontosaurus, the old square piano. It is evident from this that the story only just escapes being whimsical; that it does escape is due to Lexington, and Aunt Emma from West Peabody, and the fact that the Hathaways had the customary experiences of middle-class suburban families.

The Hathaways accommodated themselves to the house and learned to put up with its inconveniences. John gave up his precious attic to Alice, and Alice wrote her poetry there. Penn grew still more lovely and went through school and college entirely surrounded by the sighing of her captives. She became engaged to a young musician, but married a football captain instead, and the musician turned to Alice for assuagement. The Hathaways accumulated a group of friends—young Kyrling who sold books and took orders for Norwegian sardines; old Mr. Hedges who kept a lending library; two or three young people who wrote; a very precise and elegant judge; in short, a sufficient number of individualized characters to give the book background.

John never got the house in the country that he had thought about ever since he left the Lexington farm. When the girls were married and he had a little more money he might have bought a country place, but he found that he no longer wanted to. It was all right. His love of fields and woods, his cherished memories of rural New England, had gone, through his reminiscences, into Alice's poetry. That was better. By his own dreams he had helped his child to become a creator. John was content, and he and Ann fulfilled their dreams in the little house in the city.

W. K. R.

Adventure Under Sapphire Skies, by Charles J. Finger (New York: Morrow. $2.50), entices the reader to the seat of a Model A Ford and sets forth on a scenic Odyssey from Quebec to the Ozarks, through the Southwest, along the Gulf coast and thence to New York. It is a book of pleasant detours in which adventure is achieved in the reading. A turn in the road—or of a leaf—may reveal a desert vista, a mountain fastness, a recipe for steak à la Finger, a reminiscence of Patagonia, a dialogue with daughter Helen whose sketches illustrate the text, a treasured jingle or a scene in a rural barber shop. Headed for Mesa Verde or the Grand Canyon, one—preparing for a discourse on archaeology, erosion or Indian lore—flips the page and finds himself sympathetically following a dissertation on speed. Thus adventure lurks for the reader in unexpected detours, and a sense persists of having shared in a journey, an extremely colorful journey, with a most amiable cicerone

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Be-Kind-to-Words Week

MAY every week be designated by proclamation a Be-Kind-to-Words Week. This is the petition of that dejected race of men condemned to transform into understandable English the output of journalistic machines. All editors will hug Mr. Ernest Weekley's "Cruelty to Words" (Dutton).

Admitting that "the great prose writer is born, not made," Mr. Weekley insists nevertheless that "ability to write sentences that do not sin against clearness, logic and grammatical usage is within the power of every being gifted with normal intelligence and a conscience."

This is optimistic. Besides, it seems to involve an accusation against all but a few writers. For our part, we should hesitate to send a contributor a printed slip explaining that his offering was being rejected because he lacked either intelligence or conscience. But Mr. Weekley softens the impeachment by explaining that a writer is conscienceless who "fails to read over carefully each paragraph he has composed and to ask himself sternly, 'Is this clear?'" Under this definition, conscience is surely the rarest of literary virtues.

* * *

Stevenson is given as authority for the allegation that always "the British pig returns to his true love, the love of the style-less, of the shapeless, the slapdash and the disorderly." Mr. Weekley is probably too polite to say so, but he must know that this affection is not peculiar to British pens.

We are puzzled by the author's placing of the blame for some of the "truly awful" examples of English which he quotes, and which, he says, "impel the curious to ask what has happened to the proof-readers." Why the proof-readers? According to our understanding of the matter, the proof-reader's job is to follow copy. If he does more, he takes over the function of the editor, which is intolerable. If we send to the printers a piece of copy containing "ain't" the proof-reader may not know why we used such a word, but we do. Proof-readers may be necessary, but our experience is that more mistakes are made through their alterations than through their oversights. It is better to publish an editor's mistakes than a proof-reader's surmises.

* * *

Mr. Weekley has a sane viewpoint and a pleasant manner. He gives many examples of the "boners" of "the literate," among whom he includes the authors of "shockers." The mistakes are as obvious as schoolboy "howlers"—disagreement in number between subject and verb, confusion of "who" and "whom" and so on. Mistakes which you would not expect educated persons to make, unless you had edited the copy of educated persons. And whatever your opinion of authors, editors and proof-readers, you must be grateful for such sentences as this: "Ignorance is pardonable in authors, especially those who excel in rapidity of output, but the proof-reader should live on a higher plane of culture."

Mr. Weekley, an Englishman, is very kind about America. He has heard that "in a cultured center like Boston even the owls say 'to-whit, to-whom.'" Perhaps he will be glad to learn also that to Americans it does not seem "pretty hideous" to say "the United States has." Because it happens that the United States is a nation, not a federation of independent states.

There are irresistible sentences in this book: "Ambiguity, indispensable though it is in the oracular and political worlds, is irritating in print." "A passion for long words does not imply moral delinquency; in fact it is one of the most amusing characteristics of the age of innocence . . ." "There is a very general tendency now to employ 20 words where five would be ample . . ."

* * *

There are also some helpful suggestions: "When in doubt, strike it out' is invaluable advice to the literary aspirant. Unfortunately the careless or incompetent writer never is in doubt." The author recommends, too, "a course of instruction in the use of the harmless, necessary comma," which, "by breaking up a paragraph," facilitates quick comprehension. This latter advice, though, requires qualification. The instructor should emphasize the need of correct use of one of the most dangerous of punctuation points. We have been editing for years the copy of various writers who still suppose that the comma should be inserted after every tenth word, "to break up the paragraph."

Mr. Weekley lays himself open far less than the average writer on good English to quotation against himself. But we cannot let him off quite scot free. On Page 61 he says with justice that "there is a certain impertinence in putting before the public constructions and sentences which have to be read twice before their meaning, or lack of meaning, can be detected." But on Page 69 he puts before the public this sentence: "There is, however, one group of words involving grammatical gymnastics which so far few have succeeded in performing with grace and confidence."

And on Page 75, he asserts that "no language is as logical as French," and quotes French grammarians as deciding that "the singular is only de rigeur when the two terms are mutually exclusive." What, then, is French, if not a language? And would not the meaning be more precisely expressed by saying that "the singular is de rigeur only when" etc.?

Such slips are few. We would make this book required reading for all contributors.

From a Maine Farmer

Letters from Fraternity, by A. L. McCorrison. New York: Dutton. $3.

MR. A. L. McCORRISON was a Maine farmer with whom Ben Ames Williams became acquainted in 1918 while on a trout-fishing expedition. A warm friendship ensued between the Boston writer and "Bert" and a 12-year correspondence resulted. Some of the McCorrison letters were published in the Saturday Evening Post and their author has himself appeared, under the name of "Chet McAusland," in some of Mr. Williams's stories about Fraternity. Now Mr. Williams, partly out of regard for the man who wrote the letters and partly out of a belief in their value as a record of life in a New England farming community, has been instrumental in getting a larger number of them before the public in the form of a book.

In an introduction Mr. Williams has called the letters "The living record of a dying civilization." They are a day-by-day transcript of life on a New England farm still in the hands of the native stock. "The rigor of the winters, the awakening of spring, the bounty of summer and the strict contraction of the fall are set forth here in a panorama moving and unforgettable."

The writer of the letters was born near the Penobscot River below Bangor, and spent all his life, except for one fishing trip to the Bay of St. Lawrence, within 40 miles of his birthplace. After working in the granite quarries for a time he returned to his father's old farm and lived there for the rest of his life.

We are assured that the letters are printed as written, except for occasional elisions, without change of spelling or punctuation. They certainly bear witness to the thoroughness of Maine schooling. Their style is marked by dignity and by imagination, and their writer shows that he can make words do his bidding.

History of Painting: An Outline, by S. C. Kaines Smith (New York: Payson. $7.50), has been written with care. There is a selection of masters of importance in European painting, from medieval times to the end of the nineteenth century. Mr. Smith, without making the text too ponderous, has prepared the historical background for the development of fine art. He has selected masterpieces and described them with care. We can follow his accurate descriptions and, accordingly, grasp the sentiment which the pictures shed. The author explains many baffling points in relation to schools, thus establishing some reason for their individual traits. He soon makes us discern the Dutch, the Spanish, the Florentines and Venetians. He reveals their limitations, while he enumerates the restrictions under which they worked. The religious inspiration, the social atmosphere, the governmental difficulties, all cast some reflection upon the artist's imagery. For this coördination of facts, the book is especially fine. For its succinct expression and fluent prose, it should be welcome to the art student.

'Down to the Shore'

Old Cape Cod, by Mary Rogers Bangs. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

MARY ROGERS BANGS has given "The Land; the Men; the Sea" as subtitle to her "Old Cape Cod." She has written in detail about all three divisions of her subject, but most happily about the first. There she displays most color and most imagination.

Yet she has a shrewd estimate of Cape Cod character. She recognizes the seagoing Cape Codder as no reckless adventurer but one who soberly aimed to make an honest living by the sea. He turned a profit on his voyages, he bought a share in the ship he sailed, he retired to become a ship chandler or an East India merchant. He built a house in the village where he was born, adorned it with treasure from Europe and the East, gave his womenfolk means to "practise intellectualities" and brought to the Cape glimpses of a larger world.

The Age of Romance for the Cape was, as Mrs. Bangs indicates, the half century between 1790 and 1840. Then sea-voyaging had brought prosperity. Then roads were yellow ribbons linking one farm to another, one characteristic village to the next. Then silver-gray, slant-roofed houses nestled among their trees; the Cap'n's aristocratic four-square mansion on the main street housed curios from strange lands; garden and orchard merged into pasture; and the alien architecture of the summer visitors was unknown.

Mrs. Bangs has told the history of Cape Cod from the time when the Pilgrims, driven out of their course, rested for a month near Provincetown. She touches, too, upon earlier references to white men's visits to that "headland of high hills, overgrown with shrubby pines, hurts (huckleberries) and such trash, but an excellent harbor for all weathers," to quote Captain John Smith. It was Bartolomew Gosnold who, with a sure taste in names, gave the region its enduring title.

The Pilgrims stayed at Provincetown only a month, but traders, fishermen, adventurers and even a few settlers kept venturing to the Cape, and in 1637 the first organized settlement was made at Sandwich when some men from Saugus, anxious to leave the strict jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, sought the milder rule of Plymouth. Soon, in regular form, three other townships came into being, Barnstable, Yarmouth and Eastham. In some cases the original settlements were due to church dissension in the town whence the settlers came; in other cases the motive was simply a need for more room.

The book is enlivened by tales of privateers and pirates, and by chronicles of almost incredible feats on the sea. Cape Cod history is maritime history, but more linked with the land than that of some seafaring districts, for Cape Codders went to sea in order to return and live comfortably on land. Charts, log books and diaries supply the material of colorful narration, and the store is not yet exhausted for romancers who are in search of material for good, rousing sea tales.

Besides a few changes, this new edition of Mrs. Bangs's "Old Cape Cod" has a chapter that brings it up-to-date, but it is Cape Cod before the time of summer visitors that most interests the writer and the reader. Most of all the author, at least, is interested in the physical aspects of the Cape—its shores, its vegetation, its scenic beauty—and of these she writes with special charm.

The Party Game

The Endless Adventure, Vol. II. 1727-1735, by F. S. Oliver. London: Macmillan. 15s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

BY A law of social gravitation never satisfactorily explained, "politics" — namely, the administration of *res publica* in the common interest has at all times and in all places translated itself into that despair of the idealist which we call the party game. We may not like it; we may contend that, in the rapidly changing conditions of the modern world, it is played out, but we shall never understand the problems of democracy and government unless we make due allowances for the party system.

The author of "Alexander Hamilton: An Essay on American Union" has made it his business to defend (not to whitewash) the politician by a cool and dispassionate appraisal of the bounds within which he has to play his part. And he does it by selecting from English history the most conspicous figures of a "normal"—i. e., tranquil—period, and displaying them engaged in the endless adventure of governing men.

Here is Volume II, covering the first Parliament of George II. The protagonist still is Robert Walpole, Walpole at the height of his career, outdistancing his contemporaries not by any streak of genius or stroke of fortune, merely by the possession of a cool head, tact, judgment and character. We see him first clambering back into power, after a Whig schism, and raising himself to an impregnable position on the shoulders of the temperamental Prince, George Augustus, and specifically by the aid of the shrewd and politic Caroline, so that when the time came for George II to accede to the throne he would have no choice but to carry on with the able and experienced chief Minister who had so well served his father.

Outmatched by Fleury

Mr. Oliver then takes us into the undergrowth of European politics. Here Walpole had one aim, to preserve peace for the sake of British prosperity; but in the network of diplomacy that enmeshed the war of the Polish succession he was not really at home, and he met more than his match in Cardinal Fleury. After three years of "knocking the heads of kings and emperors together," Walpole decided it was time for him to leave the uncongenial occupation to others, and to face up to the Opposition which was just beginning to recover from the shock of his preferment by George II.

There followed the episode of the Excise Bill in 1733. Never was there a better example of the party game. In 1732 the many charges of smuggling, graft and fraud in the administration of the customs and excise had been the subject of a report by a parliamentary committee. The charges were proved many times over, and Walpole determined to introduce a simple fiscal reform which would benefit the exchequer and the ordinary consumer, and eliminate the worst abuses. His plan was, first, to abolish the customs duty on tobacco, replacing it by an excise duty at a slightly lower rate; second, to provide bonded warehouses for the storing of tobacco so that it could be reëxported without hindrance if necessary. The measure, besides saving the trouble of assessments for duty, would strike a decisive blow at the practice of demanding preposterous drawbacks.

A False Move

The honest importers stood to gain by these proposals, as did the nation as a whole. Yet within a few weeks the Opposition—Bolingbroke and his lieutenants—had found in this innocuous and efficacious proposal the very stick to beat Walpole with, for which they had so long sought in vain. They worked up a popular agitation in the name of the Englishman's liberties, and they won.

From the vantage point of 1931 we may well deplore this campaign which wrecked a policy that would have saved more than half a century of fiscal blundering. But are we not letting history impart a bias to our judgment? In sober fact Walpole made a false move, according to the rules of party politics, and paid the penalty.

It is worth while to reflect, with Mr. Oliver, that such things are of the stuff of party politics; they are the natural outcome of the British system, which is a blend of "representative" and "party" government. And with all its obvious drawbacks—this seems to be Mr. Oliver's conclusion—it remains the least imperfect method by which the will of the people may be harnessed to the governmental machine.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

Fairbairn of Jesus, by Steve Fairbairn (London: The Bodley Head. 7s. 6d.) is the straightforward, provocative sort of book that might be expected from this supremely confident, out-of-doors "he-man" with the reputation of being one of sport's storm centers. The author, an 18-stone synonym for "Success in Rowing," has won renown as one of the most successful oarsmen and coaches in history by deliberately flouting the conventions of "orthodoxy." He saw that there was a simpler way of rowing than that insisted upon by the English "Orthodox Brigade," and he took it. The critics rose in arms, defending classic body movements and what-not, but the "Fairbairn style" was more than theory. It worked. So well did it succeed, indeed, that Jesus College, with Steve behind it, has provided more "Blues" for the great annual race against Oxford than all the other Cambridge colleges of the same size, with their orthodox coaching, put together; and wherever Steve has wielded his little megaphone, the goods have been delivered. Fairbairn, forthright man, is impatient of circumlocution. His tale is simple, vivid, entertaining and trammeled by no overlabored modesty about his remarkable achievements as an all-round athlete. A colorful picture of Australia in the second half of the last century forms the main background for a study of the major doings in a lifetime of constant and diversified action.

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THE HOME FORUM

Basque Pastel

EVERYONE said it would be too hot. Some were controlled in their disapproval, others positively vehement. All agreed that it was folly to go south into the French Basque provinces in midsummer. Why not one of the seaside resorts of Normandy—placid gray skies and smooth, cool sands? Why not, if we preferred, one of the pictorial ports of Brittany, where the multicolored sails gather and set forth at dawn? But further south at that season, by no means should it be contemplated.

We let them cajole and persuade, we let them reason and argue and threaten. Then one morning, when the asphalt of the Paris pavements was already slippery beneath pedestrian feet, unannounced, we took a taxi to the Gare d'Orléans and the thing was all but accomplished.

Before long it became evident why the train de luxe was so little appreciated. Reclining in our spacious armchairs, sole occupants of the compartment, with footstools within call, with capacious luggage racks to relieve us of all the nonessentials, with a luncheon composed of even more courses than are usually decreed by the French chef—there was yet something to be desired. For the French roadbed, not having recovered entirely from its wartime tremors, shook and tossed us about until reading and conversation became a weariness. Hour after hour we looked upon the parklike midlands of France, if France can be said to have midlands as England admittedly has. In the end the attendant was remiss—or I thought he was—about lifting down my giant valise. I grew impatient and, jerking it down myself, let it crash upon my toes. Then the attendant thought I had handed him an insufficient tip, glaring and muttering dangerously as I scrambled down the awkward high steps of the French railway coach. On the whole, it was well that we had arrived.

All about us was darkness, soft, deep, almost palpable. We were driven a long distance through its soft fragrance, only at length to tumble into bed with no awareness of our surroundings. To have arrived was enough. Hereafter, we decided, we would forswear trains de luxe, leaving them to the problematical French nobility on the way to disport itself at that resort of former Spanish royalty, San Sebastian. There followed a sleep so profound as to be uninterrupted until the boisterous southern sun fairly burst aside our green shutters.

One breakfasted on the terrace, all barren and pebbled, with the odd boxlike little hotel rising abruptly out of its midst. One breakfasted at a little iron table, set in the full sunlight, and one necessarily blinked at the brightness of everything. It was a picture-post-card world: the clouds as white and billowing, the trees as intensely green, the flowers as overwhelmingly abundant. Every now and then a Basque in a jaunty black beret passed the hotel, driving a pair of great lumbering white oxen hitched to a wagon load of some such prosaic unreality as coal or wood. We shielded our eyes, pulled our chairs around the corner of the house into the shade and applied ourselves to the typical Continental breakfast. One rôll—petit pain—with never quite enough butter to last until the final crumb; and a pot of jam, à l'Anglaise, only by dint of perseverance and an extra fee.

We were just finishing when, around a curve, swerved a tiny tram which surely belonged nowhere except on a musical comedy stage. The musical comedy stage alone could account for its outline: short and stout and high on its little wheels, it sported gay awnings and its gait was coy and tripping. Today, it is rumored, there are authentic trams—large, shipshape and expeditious—which cover the distance to St. Jean-de-Luz and Biarritz, making no protest whatever. But give us that tiny comic tram, which frequently ran off the track between "plage" and "ville," in which one sat complacently on until workmen came to lift it back into its proper groove.

That whole Basque world, perhaps, savored slightly of musical comedy; it was as bland and as radiant, every bit as transitory. One might be walking along the breakwater, high above a superb beach which ran out to meet the Bay of Biscay, when suddenly a shower would sweep across the blue-gray foothills of the Pyrenées, blurring their outlines and shrouding their summits in cloud until they took on much the aspect of those silvery Guadarramas which Velásquez so delighted to paint. And when it rained,—why one simply ducked inside one of the gaudy striped tents which dotted the beach or stood for an interval underneath a feathery tamarisk. Then away would roll the shower over the rocky promontory opposite, which was in Spain and hence hedged about with enchantment. Sunlight would again touch the tiled roofs of the Spanish village beyond the river; children would dart off up the sands in pursuit of scarlet balloons or hurl themselves into the surf, arms and legs waving recklessly. And, by and by, when it would all happen over again, most strangely one actually gloried in it.

Especially like the world of musical comedy was the hotel with its occupants. They would come and go—down from Paris on the Friday, back on the Sunday evening—except for a few Spanish and French people and still fewer Americans who made no attempt to dislodge themselves. It was an intimate family affair.

First of all, there was Monsieur le Propriétaire, brisk and affable and resourceful; there was his sister who was the housekeeper, appearing seldom; there was Monsieur le Chef, her husband, appearing regularly on the terrace after luncheon where he sat down with the guests to read his paper. Above all, there was Madame, the mother of the proprietor.

Madame Mère, while past the era of any practical service to the guests, was watchful in her courtesy. Every morning, when I would come down the narrow stairs and cross the salon to step out upon the terrace, Madame Mère would be there in the doorway. When she turned and saw me, she would smile expansively, throw up her arms in a sweeping gesture which included the entire brilliance of the morning and say: "Voyez, Mademoiselle, le beau soleil." Just as though she had made the warm, mellow, wondrous sunshine; as though she were responsible for its presence. Each morning she was there, each morning one must be surprised and responsive. And the little by-play was no burden at all.

Each day the wonder of this rich, semi-tropical setting caused one to marvel. What if the little musical comedy hotel was primitive in some of its appurtenances? What if the pipes, with hot and cold water newly installed, had not been expertly done; so that they leaked and betrayed one's garments, carefully stowed away on the shelves of the armoire? One forgave even that. And when matters grew really insupportable, did not Monsieur le Proprietaire appear as if by magic and offer the shelter of another room which promised to be waterproof?

Always the weather seemed perfect. If, on the terrace after luncheon, the sun lay too dazzlingly on the pages of a book, it was necessary only to pull a chair into the shade. Conditions were invariably right for a motor trip up into the Pyrenées, passing along narrow mountain valleys and through hamlets of low red-roofed houses; always right to navigate the river in a rowboat, wading through the shallows when the tide was out and so walking to Spain; always right to jog along in an open carriage to St. Jean-de-Luz to watch the pelota match, eat green ices in the public square or purchase Basque linens in the shops.

It only shows how much credence should be given to the warnings of one's friends who have never been there themselves. Too hot in the Basque provinces? Really, we never noticed.

M. W.

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The House Above the Gorge

"Never did I see such a picture," said Mr. Pepperell in a low voice, "never, not even on the Fraser or the Thompson in the old days!"

And this is the picture we saw, translated from its majesty and glories down to the paltry measurements and dull neutrality of petty, colorless words:—

A little plat rescued from chaos by man's love of order; a level space of scant size, made by ironing out the corrugation of the hills; on this little platform, or plateau of level space, a cottage, unique in style, neither house nor chalet, but fitting harmoniously to the landscape; in front, a space graveled and platted for flowers,—a summer garden in miniature. In the centre of it a fanciful fountain jetted its glacial spray upward, where the wind caught it, and blew it at random through the bright sunlight, so that in flying and falling it filled all the air with broken pearls, fragments of silver, and sparklings of prismatic fire. Far below this scant level space, with its graveled walks, flashing fountain, and widely verandahed miniature mansion, dropped a gorge through which a glacial torrent whirled its white line of hoarse noise. Sheer upward lifted the opposite mountain, a full ten thousand feet, its bold summit of steel gray rock well named Eagle Peak, for only an eagle's wing might reach it.

Down its imposing front a torrent foamed from top to base. Slowly through the long, lofty distance our admiring eyes swept their gaze until they rested upon the buttressed battlements of Sir Donald, which, pointed like a pyramid, interrogates the mysteries of star and sky, the golden course of wheeling orbs, and the meaning of that blue depth and distance which lie level, serene, and still, above the storms which vex the lower atmosphere.

"That monstrous shaft," said the Judge, as we all stood gazing at Sir Donald, "is a solemn interrogation of what is above and beyond."

"Look at this," said Mr. Pepperell calmly, as he faced about.

In the rear of the chalet a magnificent forest growth swelled loftily upward, symmetrical, proportionate, a lovely, harmonious whole,—a sylvan picture, vast of height, framed by the sky in massive blue, and fretted along its edges with scuds of mist and changeful drifts of cloud. Never had the eye of one of us wood wanderers seen a lovelier exhibition of forest growth; abundant, dense, soft-toned untouched by fire, unscarred by violence of slide or avalanche; a landscape scene of unmatched perfection.—W. H. H. MURRAY, in "Daylight Land."

The Medieval Spell

"Lwów, then a day in Lublin. Here's a thing you mustn't miss," a Warsaw banker urged as we looked over my itinerary. "Stop off at Zamosc (Za-mosh). It's about halfway between those two towns. By all means, you must have an hour or two in Zamosc!"

"And why should I take the time for Zamosc? What is there to see?"

"Something you'll not find anywhere else in Poland, and maybe not anywhere else in all Europe. Zamosc has a medieval marketplace, arcaded clear around. No one's ever dared to 'restore' one building in any other type of architecture. It's as lovely as when it was first planned. It's just about perfect," he added with an enthusiasm that was surely contagious. . . .

My banker was right. The marketplace was worthy of all his enthusiasm, and mine added to his. It was worth the discomfort of the journey. It was, as he'd said, just about perfect. From the Senator and Mme. Senator, from the friend who spoke English, I pieced together bits of history and learned of Jan Zamoyski, the hetman who founded the town. (There were four hetmans in Poland, the most important officers of the king.) That explained his name, for ski is the Polish equivalent of a French de or a German von, and means "from"; Zamoyski then means "the man from Zamosc." Now this Jan Zamoyski must have been a very important person. . . .

I was speechless with joy over the market-place, as many times as I went into it that day and the next. An architect from Italy designed it—what to-day we'd call "city planning"—with high brick walls surrounding the whole town, with the market-place arcaded all around, and streets put in where there was space left. Half shut my eyes and I might have been in Italy, for it was perfect Renaissance architecture. I gazed and gazed at the arcades; I strolled along through them, peering into the dim little shops, exclaiming over the vaulting, measuring the walls—four feet thick, or five, with heavy buttresses; the whole place in such good repair.

Above the shops were three floors of apartments with plastered walls—blue or buff or white. So strong is the Zamoyski tradition that no one has remodeled a house, in all these years, nor introduced any other style; probably no one has ever wanted to. Not one touch of Gothic, not a hint of baroque with its curls and fussiness. The town hall may be a century later than the rest, but with its fine tower it belongs in the picture. The place is an absolute unit. And over it all the medieval spell.—GRACE HUMPHREY, in "Poland the Unexplored."

Trails

I want no road that's only straight,
With dust clouds whitely blowing;
None such as these can lead my feet,
To where my heart is going.

But let me find a twisty path,
That keeps on crying "Follow,"
And rushes up a mist-white hill,
Or drops to dew-wet hollow:

Or guides me to a place of ferns,
I had not thought to see;
However crookedly it runs,
It's straight enough for me.

—LOIS CANFIL, in *The Gypsy*.

Pheasants In the Stubble

I saw them pass
Golden pheasants
Through the grass;
The hayfield,
Brown and bare and still
Seemed changed and gay
When gaudy pheasants
Passed that way.
A flash of green, of gold and brown,
And long-tailed pheasants
Settled down
To seek in quiet fields,
The grain,
And bring a gleam
Of jewels there
Where stubble fields
Were brown and bare.

JESSIE LINKLETTER.

An American Hymn

Many, indeed, have been impressed with the high dignity and lovely rhythm of the verses of the hymn which opens with:

"City of God, how broad and far
Outstretched thy walls sublime,"

and have wondered who the composer was and where the hymn was written. Some have conjectured that it was composed by the English philosopher, Samuel Johnson; but the hymn never came from Albion's realm. It was purely an American composition, written by the hymnologist, Samuel Johnson, M. A., while he was the pastor of the Free Church in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1864.

Johnson was born in 1822, graduated at Harvard in the Arts in 1842, and in Theology in 1846. After his course at Cambridge Divinity School, Johnson took charge of a Unitarian Church, but never affiliated, formally, with any denomination. His enduring lifework was in the composition of church hymns for the writing of which he was given a rare gift; and which he used beneficially for all who love song and praise.

This American hymnologist was joint editor with Samuel Longfellow of "A Book of Hymns," and of "Hymns of the Spirit" (1864), in which the hymn on the celestial city first appeared. It is sung today by many religious denominations and loved by all, especially in the setting of music composed by Rev. J. B. Dykes and known as "St. Agnes."

Noteworthy harmony in words and tones gently vibrates on the tranquil air whenever this hymn is feelingly sung. Many lovers of hymns and of their music, in various denominations throughout the world, unite in a common appreciation of the Johnson-Dykes hymn—a song of unusual character, positive in sentiment, beautiful in concord, peace-making in effect.

ACROSS the wide estuary of the Acushnet River, facing New Bedford, is Fairhaven, still retaining definite characteristics of the days when men turned their sailing ships to all seven seas for whales or to distant lands for silks and spices. The glory of New Bedford, world capital of the whaling industry in the middle of the preceding century, has passed. Its wharves and storehouses have given place to an entirely new sky line of brick factories, tall chimneys, and petroleum tanks, but across the bridge Fairhaven still remains as an afterglow. Here the houses, warehouses, repair shops of the sailing ship era still stand, and occasionally a three-masted schooner is slipped into the seas for the coastwise trade.

The stone wharves of Fairhaven defy time. Coated with great slabs of granite, they reach out in an irregular fringe toward the New Bedford side. And on them sit a strange collection of battered buildings, like so many weatherbeaten salts talking of other days and customs. One in particular with a lofty, octagonal tower stands with his weather eye cocked for "square-riggers," long overdue.

If the old wharves and warehouses have changed but little, if the old dwellings on Water Street still look as though they might harbor seafaring men, and if the very air seems to retain a tang of the past, you have only to notice the kind of vessels now on the ways to realize that times have really changed. To be sure, most of the craft balanced delicately on their keels in drydocks or propped on the wharves are sailing vessels, but they are the trim little pleasure yachts that add sparkling bits of color to Buzzards Bay on warm, blue-tinted summer days. However, as a reminder that things were not always so, on this particular morning a rusty, barnacle-coated, three-masted schooner was perched for repairs almost under the nose of the old warehouse with the octagonal tower.

The octagonal tower building is old, a hundred years and more, but Fairhaven is far older than that; it belonged to "the Old Colony," whose government was framed in the cabin of the Mayflower. Originally a part of the Dartmouth settlement, it was especially reserved for the leaders of the colony. Although attempts were made as early as 1641 to settle this region, no permanent settlements were made until after a deed for the land at Fairhaven was secured from the Indian chiefs, Massasoit and Wamsutta, in which deal sundry articles of clothing and hardware changed hands.

In the first hundred years of its existence until 1760, the inhabitants of Fairhaven were farmers and fishermen; but in the second hundred years its citizens, along with those of New Bedford, became whaleminded. Just before the Civil War, 1846-1856, the industry was at its height. From this tiny port alone fifty whalers put to sea in 1854, and most of the town's five thousand inhabitants thought of little else. During this period, from its leviathan labors Fairhaven gleaned yearly ten million dollars. Little wonder that the dwellings on Water Street look as though they had seen prosperous days, and that the old "salt" sits with his weather eye cocked for the fleets that come no more to Fairhaven's wharves.

Scotch Drizzle

There is no wind, so the soft caressing rain sways to and fro over the landscape like smoke—thin, fine and veil-like. It settles on all around, turning the leafless hedges into graceful silvery forms. It hangs in clear crystal globules from every tiny branch—in uncertain drops like pearls from a dark pendant. It clothes the grass with a sparkling sheen, rests lightly on the brown upturned earth, and seeps through the trees upon the golden leafy mold beneath. It brushes the trees on the height with a feathery tone of gray, so that they melt into one another with a delicious indefiniteness. It speaks quietly to, and pats gently, the flat leaves of the rhododendron bushes and they accept its ministrations with gratitude, while cupping its freshness on their broad capacious palms. The bridge over the wide dark river is black and glossy with wetness, the road gray and polished. There is a satiny softness in the air and a benign quietness resting over all, like a benediction. Even the hills lose their rugged aspect and assume a gracious roundedness; the river ceases from troubling, under the pacific influence, to burble contentedly along between dark green banks. There is the faintest of swishing sounds in the air, so faint that only those attuned can hear—a restless moving, indefinable and unreachable, as if the earth, while lifting its brown scorched face to the sky, were steadily acknowledging and appraising this gentle influx of moisture.

A Whole Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SALVATION is synonymous with redemption, and redemption signifies complete regeneration. Many are prone to confine salvation to the correction of sinful habits, to the end that the one so benefited may escape punishment hereafter. But there is no restriction in the healing and saving power of God. God and God only can bring salvation from anything, and His all-power is surely sufficient for deliverance from everything that is sinful or discordant. Whether manifested as bodily sickness or in some other form of error, lack of ease may be classified as dis-ease. Then let us rely solely on the one God who, in the words of the Psalmist, "forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies."

It is supremely comforting to have the assurance of an ever available salvation which includes the healing of human faults of character, and also comprehends every need of mankind.

The question naturally arises, From what does mankind need to be saved? The answer must be, From evil of every name and nature; and this complete salvation cannot be relegated to what men are pleased to call the hereafter. Omnipotence is not subject to any law of limitation. God's saving power must extend to every time, place, condition, and thing. It will be universally seen, finally, that salvation is the corollary of a progressive understanding of God, divine Mind. Through the teaching and practice of Christian Science, this healing process is going on continually; and it is beginning to be seen. In proportion as "we have the mind of Christ," to quote from Paul, the erroneous conclusions of the human or mortal mind must disappear; and as this is done the multifarious results of wrong thinking will be nullified by Truth.

Christ's Christianity is forever whole and intact. No quantity or quality of error can stand in the presence of God. The truth about anything destroys the wrong sense of that thing. Truth is universal in its application because it comprises all that is true. Understanding this, the Christian Science practitioner works to destroy all that is unlike God. It is evident that Jesus recognized no limitations in his saving work. Sin, disease, death, lack, and the storm were to him but varying phases of the one erroneous belief in a life apart from God. The Master's spiritual discernment was his means of destroying all these discords. God's law is the supreme law; its sway must therefore extend to the entire universe and meet every need of His children, whether the problem is international or individual.

Belief in the reality of matter is the same in quality whether it appears as a mote or a mountain. To say that the Maker of all does not control and preserve that which He has made is to assert that the heavenly Father is either unwilling or unable to maintain His own handiwork, which is wholly spiritual! The continued acceptance of such a theory would perpetuate the ills of mankind.

Because the operation of Truth is omnipresent, the Christian Scientist applies it to every problem. This universal healing power will eventually be spontaneously demonstrated. It will ultimately settle every question and reconcile every difference. If anything were beyond the power of the Almighty to control, the term "Almighty" would be a misnomer, and God would be less than God. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 340), Mrs. Eddy, with marvelous clarity, draws this inescapable conclusion: "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Soul." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

Eine vollständige Erlösung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

ERLÖSUNG bedeutet vollständige Wiedergeburt. Viele Menschen sind geneigt, Erlösung auf die Besserung sündhafter Gewohnheiten zu beschränken, einen Vorgang, durch den die dadurch Gesegneten der Strafe nach dem Tode entrinnen sollen. Aber in der heilenden und erlösenden Kraft Gottes gibt es keine Einschränkung. Gott—und Gott allein—kann von allem erlösen, und Seine Allmacht reicht gewiß aus, uns von allem Sündhaften und Widerwärtigen zu befreien. Mangel an Behaglichkeit, ganz gleich, ob er als körperliche Krankheit oder in einer andern Irrtumsform zum Vorschein komme, kann als ungesunder Zustand bezeichnet werden. Dann wollen wir uns einzig und allein auf den einen Gott verlassen, „der dir" nach dem Psalmisten „alle deine Sünde vergibt und heilet alle deine Gebrechen, der dein Leben vom Verderben erlöst, der dich krönet mit Gnade und Barmherzigkeit".

Es ist über alle Maßen tröstlich, die Gewißheit einer stets zugänglichen Erlösung zu haben, die die Heilung menschlicher Charakterfehler in sich schließt und auch jedes menschliche Bedürfnis befriedigt.

Es erhebt sich ganz naturgemäß die Frage: Wovon brauchen die Menschen erlöst zu werden? Die Antwort muß lauten: Von allem erdenklichen Bösen. Diese vollständige Erlösung kann nicht in eine Zeit verwiesen werden, die die Menschen mit „hiernach" zu bezeichnen belieben. Die Allmacht ist keinem Begrenzungsgesetz unterworfen. Gottes erlösende Kraft muß jeder Zeit, jedem Ort, jedem Zustande und jeder Sache zugute kommen. Es wird schließlich allgemein verstanden werden, daß Erlösung die Folge eines fortschreitenden Verständnisses Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, ist. Durch das Lehren und Anwenden der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreitet dieser Heilungsvorgang ununterbrochen weiter, und er beginnt schon in Erscheinung zu treten. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir „des Herrn Sinn erkennen", um einen Ausdruck des Paulus zu gebrauchen, müssen die irrigen Schlußfolgerungen des menschlichen oder sterblichen Gemüts verschwinden, und wenn dies geschieht, werden die mannigfaltigen Folgen falschen Denkens durch die Wahrheit vernichtet.

Das Christentum Christi ist immerdar vollständig und unversehrt. Weder eine Quantität noch eine Qualität von Irrtum kann in der Gegenwart Gottes bestehen. Die Wahrheit über etwas zerstört den falschen Sinn davon. Die Wahrheit ist allumfassend in ihrer Anwendung, weil sie alles Wahre in sich schließt. Da der christlich-wissenschaftliche Ausüber dies versteht, arbeitet er, um alles Gott Unähnliche zerstören zu helfen. Es ist ganz klar, daß Jesus bei seiner Erlösungsarbeit keine Begrenzungen anerkannte. Sünde, Krankheit, Tod, Mangel und der Sturm waren für ihn nur verschiedene Erscheinungen des einen irrtümlichen Glaubens an ein von Gott getrenntes Leben. Des Meisters geistiges Erkennen war das Mittel, womit er alle diese Mißtöne zerstörte. Gottes Gesetz ist das höchste Gesetz; seine Gewalt muß sich daher über das ganze Weltall erstrecken und jedes Bedürfnis Seiner Kinder befriedigen, ganz gleich, ob es sich um ein internationales oder ein individuelles Problem handelt.

Der Glaube an die Wirklichkeit der Materie ist qualitativ dasselbe, ob es sich um einen Splitter oder um einen Berg handelt. Behaupten, daß der Schöpfer des Alls nicht überwache und erhalte, was er gemacht hat, heißt behaupten, daß der himmlische Vater entweder abgeneigt oder unfähig sei, Seine eigene Schöpfung, die vollständig geistig ist, zu erhalten. Das Festhalten an einer solchen Theorie würde die Leiden der Menschen endlos fortsetzen.

Da das Wirken der Wahrheit allgegenwärtig ist, wendet sie der Christliche Wissenschafter auf jedes Problem an. Diese universale Heilkraft wird schließlich unwillkürlich bewiesen werden. Sie wird zuletzt jede Frage regeln und jeden Streit schlichten. Wenn es etwas gäbe, worüber der Allmächtige keine Gewalt hätte, wäre der Ausdruck „Allmächtiger" eine falsche Bezeichnung, und Gott wäre weniger als Gott. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 340) zieht Mrs. Eddy mit erstaunlicher Klarheit folgenden unumgänglichen Schluß: „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker, richtet die Brüderschaft der Menschen auf, beendet die Kriege, erfüllt die Schriftstelle: „Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben als dich selbst", vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei—alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist,—stellt die Geschlechter gleich, hebt den Fluch auf, der auf den Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Blue Noon

When the whole sky is vestured silken blue
With not one fleece to view,
Drown your deep eyes afar, and see you must
How the light azure dust
And speckled atoms of the polished skies
Are large blue butterflies.
The proof? Lie in a field on heavy noons,
When nature drones and croons
And on man's distant cry or dog's far bark
Hush sets the instant mark,
Look up: when nothing earthly stirs or sings
Your hear them wave their wings,
And watch the breeze their vanity awakes
Light on the heavenly lakes.
But when the shades before the sun's huge fall
In sham retreat grow tall,
Their ambushed allies, the impatient stars,
Make ready for bright wars,
And shoot ten million arrows to chastise
The tardy butterflies
Who dive in hosts toward the diving sphere
That holds the night's frontier,
And the poor vanquished, turning as they glide,
Show their gold underside.

—JAMES ELROY FLECKER, in "Collected Poems."

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STOCKS AGAIN HAVE MODERATE PRICE ADVANCE

Improvement Is General but Bulls Appear Less Aggressive

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The close of the week in the stock market today found price levels, in the aggregate, had regained virtually all of the loss since the United States Steel Corporation drastically reduced its dividend rate July 28.

Bulls were somewhat less aggressive than they were during Friday's session, and the advance was impeded at times by week-end profit-taking, but prices continued generally upward, with numerous net gains of about 1 to 3 points.

Business news was meager and inconclusive, but a better feeling in speculative quarters was apparent. Several commission houses were not overly confident in their advices, however, regarding the bullish activity as somewhat experimental, and suggesting the protecting of accounts with stop loss orders.

Moderate-priced shares were again turned over in considerable volume, particularly oils, motors and accessories, and miscellaneous industrials.

Gains in the oils, however, were mostly fractional. The turnover for the two-hour session was close to a million shares, the most active Saturday since June.

Some Good Gains

J. I. Case was a high flier, gaining 5 points. A prominent operator is said to be punishing shorts in this issue. Union Pacific and Eastman gained about 3 points, and issued up a point or two included United States Steel, Woolworth, Johns-Manville, Loews, International Telephone, American Can and Foreign Power, New York Central, North American and American Telephone.

Such issues as General Motors, Radio, United Corporation, American Can, and General Electric were narrowly changed. International Harvester sagged 1½, then recovered partially.

The week-end estimate of next week's steel production in the Youngstown area indicate another slight gain.

The Bureau of Census monthly report on cotton consumption, placing the amount used by domestic mills in July at 451,000 bales, was about 25,000 bales better than expected, and brought a temporary upturn of about a dollar a bale in the cotton market.

F. W. Dodge Corporation's monthly report on building contracts was moderately favorable, showing actual gains for July, over June, in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Chicago and Pittsburgh territories. This is against the usual seasonal trend.

Foreign exchanges were about steady, although sterling cables, ruling at $4.85⅞, were off 1-16 of a cent. French, Belgian and Dutch currencies were firm, but the Swiss franc eased a little. German marks were still quoted at 23.65 cents. Latin American currencies were generally firm.

Cotton futures closed somewhat under the day's best prices, with net gains of 55 to 80 cents a bale.

Rail Bonds Higher

Generally higher prices for rail bonds were the outstanding feature of the bond market today when the list as a whole advanced irregularly. Trading was of the quiet sort, usual in a midsummer short session. Such activity as occurred was sporadic.

Other bonds did not move ahead so confidently. Foreign obligations gained irregularly. Uruguayan 6s of 1960 lost a good deal of their recent recovery and Austrian 7s, Chilean 6s of 1960, French 7s and 7½s and Peruvian 6s receded. Colombian 6s of October, 1961, made a further sharp gain.

German issues were less active than recently but were generally higher. The 5½s of 1965 and the 7s of 1949 gained fractions and German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, jumped about 1 point.

Loans of the United States Government continued dull but showed firmness.

LIGHT TRADING IN FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Aug. 15—Light trading has been reported in sateens and low-count print cloths in the local cloth market during the week, but all other lines have been dormant since the drop in cotton which followed the crop estimate.

Most of the inquiry for the week has been looked upon as aimed toward feeling out the market, for it has not been accompanied by firm offers. Mills that are equipped to meet the curtain trade, report looms fairly well engaged on contracts running well into the fall, but other mills expect to start curtailing shortly.

The cotton division of the American Printing Company has already posted notices to the effect that the division will close today for an indefinite period.

Print cloth prices are quoted as follows: 39-inch, 56x44, 4¾c; 27-inch, 64x60, 4¼c; 27-inch, 56x52, 3½c; 25-inch, 40x32, 2¼c.

STOCKS SHOW RESISTANCE

The stock market has shown exceptional resistance to unfavorable developments recently, says the United Business Service. This indicates that the foundation is being laid for the long looked-for turn toward higher prices.

KEITH-ALBEE-ORPHEUM

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 net of $691,134 after taxes and charges, but before subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $80,597 in the first half of 1930.

CURTISS AEROPLANE EARNINGS

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $80,000, compared with net loss of $138,061 in the like period of 1930.

GENERAL STEEL CASTINGS CORP.

General Steel Castings Corporation reported June quarter net loss of $673,585, contrasted with net profit of $466,969 in the like period last year.

NATIONAL METAL EXCHANGE

The National Metal Exchange has voted to close Sept. 5, the Saturday preceding Labor Day.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
14⅛	3⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
38½	25		Abraham & Str	100	38½	38½	38½	38
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	400	15½	15	15	15
23½	16½	1.40	Addressograph	400	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
11⅜	4		Advance Rumely	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
100⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1200	83⅝	82	83⅝	83¼
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	4500	17¼	17	17⅛	17⅛
8½	5		Albany PW Pap	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
13⅜	4¼		Alleghany Corp	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
99⅛	18	8½	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	19	19	19	19
59	15	5½	Allegh pf ww XL	200	19	19	19	
182¾	102¾	6t	Allied Chem	2400	119	117¼	118½	117¾
42¾	18⅜	2	Allis Chalmers	300	28	26	26	26
66⅛	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	61½	61½	61½	
17⅞	7		Am Beet Sug pf	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	
129⅜	88⅜	8t	Am Can	10500	98⅜	96⅞	97⅝	97½
14½	5⅞		Am Com Alcohol	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
33⅛	18½		Am European	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
51⅜	21⅜		Am & For Pow	16100	31	30¾	31	30
79⅛	46⅞		Am & For Pw 2pf	600	52	51	52	50
10⅜	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
31⅝	18⅛	3	Am Ice	400	19¼	19½	19¼	20
28	9⅛		Am International	1800	15¼	15	15⅜	14⅞
23¾	8½		Am Metal	400	12	11⅜	12	12
84⅞	30⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	700	38½	37⅞	37⅞	37¼
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	99	99	99	
85	62	5	Am P&L pf stk	100	69	69	69	69
31½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	1400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
37⅝	15⅛		Am Railing Mill	400	22⅝	22	22⅝	22
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	100	50	50	50	
1⅝	⅝		Am Ship & Com	200	½	½	½	½
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	32	32	32	32
4½	⅝		Am Solvents & C	400	1	1	1	1
48¾	37	2½t	Am Stores	300	41	40	40	41
60	41	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	57½	57½	57½	57¾
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1100	108¾	108¼	108¼	
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6500	176⅜	174⅛	176⅜	174⅛
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	10	85	85	85	85
80¾	40⅝		Am Wat W&E	500	50	50½	51	49⅝
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	200	48⅛	48	48⅛	47⅛
11⅞	5¼		Am Woolen	300	8t	8⅝	8⅝	
40	20⅝		Am Woolen pf	1300	38⅛	37⅛	38	37⅛
8¾	3⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	1800	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	25½
18	8		Archer Daniels	200	10	10	10	9¾
4	1½		Armour Ill A	100	2	2	2	2
28⅛	5¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	10¼	9¾	9¾	10⅛
29⅜	16¼	2½	Ass Dry Goods	400	21	20½	21	20½
203⅜	132⅜	10	Atchison T&SF	200	144½	144½	144½	144½
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	800	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅝
3½	2		Atlas Tack	1100	3	3	3	
295½	101½	4t	Auburn Auto	400	147¾	146¾	147¼	143½
2½	1		Auto Sales	1000	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
6⅛	3		Aviation Corp Del	300	4	4	4	4

—B—

27⅞	9⅛		Baldwin Loco	400	14⅜	14	14	14
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	2900	48⅝	47½	48⅝	48½
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	61⅞	61	61⅞	60⅝
4⅜	1¾		Belding Hem	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
25⅛	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	6000	22⅞	22½	22¾	22⅝
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	200	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝	40¼
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	20200	42½	41	42⅜	41¾
42⅞	20⅜	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	3800	42	42	42	41¾
70½	47	3t	Borden	3900	60⅜	59⅛	60¼	60
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	2400	20¼	19¾	20¼	20
3¾	1¼		Botany Mills A pf	110	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	7400	14½	14⅛	14⅝	14¼
62¾	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	300	60⅜	60⅜	60¾	60
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	112¾	112½	112½	111
15	8		Brunswick Balke	100	8	8	8	
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	1800	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7
13	7¼	1	Budd Wheel	100	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
23	8½		Bullard	400	11½	10¾	11½	10½
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	1400	24¾	24	24¾	24⅛
113	98⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	105	105	105	
23¾	11⅜		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
69¾	23⅝		Byers	2900	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	31⅜

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	800	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛
45⅞	21⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2600	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22⅝
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	23100	70	62¼	63	63
116	85	7	Case Thresh pf	40	87⅞	87¼	87½	88⅜
52¼	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	1700	24	23⅜	23⅞	24
16	8⅞		Celanese Corp	100	13	13	13	13
25¾	17⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	600	23¾	22¼	22¾	23¼
30½	14		Cerro de Pasco	100	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	200	6	6	6	6
23¼	7		Checker Cab Mfg	100	9	9	9	9
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	3500	36¼	35½	36¼	35½
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	36¾	35⅞	36¼	36
27½	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25
45½	25	4	Chi & N western	700	27¼	27	27¼	26
116	89	7	Chi & N west pf	400	25½	25¾	25½	
65½	22½		Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	40	39¾	40	39¾
33¾	14¼		Childs Company	800	16	15¾	15¾	15½
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	12000	25	24½	24⅞	24⅝
4¾	2		City Stores	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	200	147¾	147¾	147¾	147
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	45½	45½	45½	45½
104½	101¾	6	Golg-Palm P pf	100	103½	103½	103½	103½
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	200	13½	13½	13¾	13⅞
32¾	9¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	15	15	15	15
45⅜	20⅝	2t	Columbia Gas	7500	31⅜	30⅝	31	30⅜
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	1300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
111⅜	55	5t	Columbian Carb	1900	75¾	74⅜	75	74
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	1000	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9
33⅜	13	2	Comm Credit	1200	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	83	83	83	
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	4000	18⅝	18	18¼	18⅛
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	6000	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
100⅜	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	96	96	96	96
14	6⅞		Congoleum Nairn	1700	14	13¾	14	14
109⅜	82½	4	Consol Gas	13000	96¾	94½	96¼	94¾
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	106⅜	106¼	106¼	106½
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	1200	14	13½	14	13¼
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	9500	30	29½	30	28
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3⅜	1¼		Cont Baking B	700	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	1⅝
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1500	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	48¼
51¾	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	39½	39½	39½	39¾
12	5		Cont Oil	1800	9¾	9⅜	9½	9⅜
3	1½		Cont Shares	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
86⅝	55⅜	3t	Corn Products	1300	67⅝	67	67¾	67
19⅝	12¼		Crex Carpet	600	14½	13¾	13⅝	14½
8¾	4½		Crosley Radio	100	6	6	6	
63	30⅜		Crucible Steel	700	40½	40	40⅜	40½
44	30¼	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	27	27	27	
48⅞	35⅜	4	Cudahy Packing	200	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	500	71	70	71	70
3⅞	2⅛		Curtis-Wright	3500	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	1300	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
23	9⅝		Davison Chem	600	12½	12	12½	11⅞

—D—

23	14⅞		Diamond Match	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
24	14⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	100	19	19	19	19¼
42⅛	41⅞		Duluth So Shore	200	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	
107	71	4t	Du Pont de Nem	6500	90¼	89½	89½	89⅝
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	200	123½	123⅛	123⅞	

—E—

185¾	118	5t	Eastman Kodak	8500	148½	154½	148½	145¼
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1000	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
11⅜	4⅛		Inspiration Cop	300	7⅛	7	7¼	6⅞
74⅝	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	44¼	43½	44	43¼
4½	2		Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
60⅜	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	11000	41⅜	40⅜	40½	40½
108½	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	200	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	200	36	36	36	
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	29	29	29	
39¾	13½		Erie RR	200	10½	19½	19½	19⅞
8⅝	4		Evans Auto Load	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25	15⅜	1½	Exchange Buffet	10	16	16	16	16

—F—

6½	3⅜		Fashion Park	100	4¼	4¼	4½	
29⅝	11	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	200	11¼	11¼	11¾	13
27	15½		Fed Dept Stores	200	27	27	27	27
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	100	15	15	15	15
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	200	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
3	1		Fisk Rub I pf	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	3800	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	25⅝
17½	4⅞		Foundation	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
38⅜	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	1200	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14¼

—G—

60	42	5	Gamewell	340	46½	46¾	46¾	
2⅜	1		Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	½
7⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	100	5	5	5	5
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	58½	58	58½	58
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	900	23	22	22¼	22½
9⅞	5		Gen Bronze	1400	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	
35⅜	27½	2t	Gen Cable pf	200	35	35	35	34¼
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	4100	42⅜	41⅝	42¼	41¾
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11½
56	43	3	Gen Foods	2700	52¼	51⅜	52	52½
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas &E A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
42	31½	3	Gen Motors	17500	39½	38⅜	38⅞	39¼
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	103	103	103	103
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	10	20	20	20	21⅜
76	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	70	70	70	69
23	8½		Gen Pub Service	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
84½	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	51	50	50	50
9½	3		Gen Realty	300	3	3	3	3
74½	28	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	28	28	28	28
57⅜	29	3	Gen Refractories	200	34	34	34	34
15½	1⅞		Gen Thea Equip	3700	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
35⅝	18⅝		Gillette Saf Raz	900	21½	21½	21¾	21½
76⅞	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf	200	69	69	69	
7⅞	4		Gimbel Bros	100	5¾	5¾	6¾	
16⅛	7¾		Glidden	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
32½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1900	28½	28¾	29	28¾
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	100	112	112	112	112
20⅞	8¼		Goodrich	400	14	13⅞	13⅞	13½
52¾	30⅜	3	Goodyear	500	43½	43	43½	43¾
22⅜	10	1	Granby	100	20¾	13¾	13¾	
25½	13	1t	Grand-Sil Stores	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
18⅞	10⅜		Grand Union	600	17	16⅜	16⅞	16½
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	1800	39¾	39½	39¾	38
69¾	35	3	Great Nor pf	400	36¾	35⅝	36¾	35¾
23½	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	100	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½
11⅞	7⅛		Great West Sug	300	9	9	9	
6¾	2⅜		Grigsby Grunow	1100	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜

—H—

30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	140	28	27½	27½	
9¾	4⅛		Hahn Dept Sto	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
42	25⅜	2	Hawaiian Pine	20	36½	36½	36½	
8	2½		Hayes Body	200	3½	3	3¼	3
103¾	83½	5	Hershey Choc	1900	101	98	101	97¾
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	600	103¼	101⅝	103¼	101¾
19¼	5⅝		Hollander	1000	15¼	14	15	
9¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B	4900	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
68½	27		Houston Oil	500	44⅞	43¾	44½	44
14½	6		Houston Oil new	400	9½	9¾	9½	9⅜
44½	33⅜	3½	Hudson & Man	200	37½	37¼	37¾	
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	800	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13
13½	5¾		Hupp Motors	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½

—I—

89	38½	4	Ill Central	100	40¼	40¼	40½	41
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	1700	35⅜	35	35⅛	34
11⅜	4⅛		Inspiration Cop	300	7⅛	7	7⅛	6⅞
179¾	117	6t	Int Business M	100	150	150	150	149
62½	27⅜	4	Int Cement	100	31	31	31	31
60¾	37½	2½	Int Harvester	900	39	38½	38⅞	39½
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	2700	24⅜	23¾	24½	23⅞
73¼	48⅜	4	Int Match pf	700	50½	50	50⅝	50
20½	9½	.40	Int Nickel	5000	14	13½	13⅝	13⅜
4½	1⅜		Int Pap&Pow C	100	3⅜	2⅜	3⅜	
54	46⅛	3	Int Shoe	200	50	50	50	50
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	14100	30⅝	29½	30⅝	29½
21⅜	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	300	18	18	18	

—J—

57½	36½	4	Jewel Tea	100	41	41	41	40½
1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
80⅝	49⅞	3	Johns Manville	3500	84½	83¼	84½	82⅝
123½	116¼	7	Jones & Loughlin pf	10	119	119	119	118¼

—K—

46	35	2	Kan C & South	100	39½	38½	38½	
18	13	1	Kaufmann D St	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
24⅜	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	400	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
25⅜	6		Kelsey Hayes Wh	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
13⅞	8½		Kelvinator Corp	2100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝
4¼	1½		Panhandle P&R	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	2500	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
2⅞	1		Pathe Exchange	100	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8⅜	3		Pathe Exch A	300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
39⅜	28½	2.40	Penney (JC)	1000	00⅝	40	40⅜	40
99⅜	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	100	100	100	100
64	40⅜	3	Pennsylvania RR	3000	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	41⅜
10⅞	6	1	Peoples Gas	3500	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
25⅝	11	1	Phelps Dodge	300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛
12¼	6¼		Phila & Reading	100	8	8	8	8¼
16⅜	4¾		Phillips Pet	18000	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅞
11	5		Pierce Oil	100	5	5	5	
23⅜	6½		Pierce Oil pf	100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11
3	1		Pierce Pet	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	2
37	25	2t	Pillsbury Flour	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	
28	20		Pitts Term pf	90	21	21	21	
20⅝	6½		Prairie Oil & Gas	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
26½	14⅝	3t	Prairie Pipe Line	300	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
47⅜	26	7	Pressed Stl C pf	100	22½	22½	22½	
96⅛	72	3.40	Public Service	1000	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	81
103½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101½
58½	28	4	Pullman	400	31½	30½	31	31
11¼	5½		Pure Oil	700	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¼
55¾	24¼	3	Purity Bakeries	500	27½	26¾	27	26⅝

—R—

27½	12		Radio Corp Amer	22500	21¼	20¾	21	20½
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	1700	43¾	43	43¼	42⅝
24½	11¼		Radio-Keith-O	3200	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15
97½	60⅜	4	Reading	200	68	65	66	63¾
38⅞	5		Real Silk Hosiery	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
90	22		Real Silk H pf	30	25	25	25	
19⅛	5⅞		Remington Rand	500	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
10½	5½	.40	Reo Motors	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
25⅜	10		Republic I & S	1000	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14
54	27		Repub I&S pf	200

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

German Political Situation Inspiring Confidence—Cotton Price Breaks

The slow work of laying a broad foundation for business improvement continued this week. Progress, measured by statistical evidence, was as gradual as in numerous recent weeks, though featured with scattered definite gains.

An interesting aspect of the situation is the growing realization of economic interdependence between countries. The opinion persists that the United States can make important headway only as world conditions improve. This view seems not to have been modified in any considerable degree even by a certain amount of improvement in United States business at a time when Europe is no more than marking time.

An important factor in world business conditions this week was the effect on sentiment in many countries of the Prussian referendum. The strengthening of the present German Government's position inspired confidence in the future of that country as a peaceful and constructive influence in world affairs.

The complete removal of banking restrictions in Germany also has given other countries the opportunity to weigh the national character of the German people. The reopening of banks was attended by no runs whatsoever, reports from that country say. The huge stores of cash which were accumulated against possible heavy withdrawals remain free to be put back into circulation. The easing of the credit situation was reflected in the lowering of the German bank rate this week from 15 to 10 per cent.

Storm Center Shifts

Exchange restrictions have relaxed, and the return to normal trade conditions is being made more swiftly than was expected.

The storm center appears to have shifted from the Continent to Great Britain, though there is no serious doubt entertained as to the ability of the British people to cope with their difficulties.

The sharp decline in cotton prices, following the United States Agricultural Department's large crop estimate, has had an adverse effect on textile business in Great Britain. The probability that wool prices will remain steady has encouraged woolen makers to expect better business in the near future. Rubber has been making new low price records.

Generally, business is dull. Iron and steel output is at a low level. South Wales coal pits are reported as laying off help. Seasonal influences and the August bank holidays add to the quietness of trade.

The break in cotton prices caused some concern in France also. Otherwise the week has been without important developments in that country. Interest, of course, has centered on the political situation in Germany and the result of the Prussian plebiscite was cause for relief in French financial circles.

United States Reports

In the United States sentiment is somewhat brighter as a result of a continuance of the better showing in corporate earnings.

Car loadings in the latest reported week were 15,000-odd cars better than in the previous week, indicating a gain in the distribution of merchandise. Retail trade is reported as buoyed up by bargain sales. Aside from these special sales, however, there seems to be developing a broader demand for goods at retail. Chain store volume is making satisfactory comparison with a year ago.

Steel production is around 30 per cent of capacity. Automobile output also is curtailed but the outlook now is for a better showing than was previously expected for August.

The cotton crop estimate and the consequent break of upward of $7 a bale in cotton prices was a feature of the week's market news. The drop took cotton quotations to the lowest level since 1900.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $76,006,541 compared with $9,450,000 last week and $33,514,000 in the like period of last year.

Leading Stock Markets

Interest in the New York stock market increased this week. Price movements were irregular but traders operating for a rise appeared to have the advantage. A sharp upturn occurred Tuesday, half of which was lost in the following session. Another strong advance developed Friday, bringing reports of strong sponsorship of certain issues. Brokers' loans decreased $17,000,000 to a new low level.

Bonds of foreign countries made gains up to 10 points this week. German bonds were strong at New York as a result of political developments in Prussia.

The London stock market was quiet. Irregularity, with weakness in those stocks affected by the textile situation, was followed by improvements at midweek in response to the signing of the Hoover agreement. Textile stocks advanced later in the week.

The Paris Bourse opened the week with prices on the downgrade. Expectations of a rise due to Prussian news therefore went unfulfilled. At midweek the French stock market reflected gains in other leading security markets, and this improvement continued up to the week-end.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	97¾	97½
Ileghany Corp 5s '44	64⅛	63¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	59¼	59⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	73¼	72¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	95¾	95
Amer Inter 5½s '49	82½	82½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	139	139
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107½
Amer T&T 4½s '36	103½	103½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109¼	109⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110⅝
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	52⅞	52
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	57	5
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67¾	67¾
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	93	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	84	83½
Atch T&SF 4 T S L '58	99½	99½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	39	39
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96	96
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	84¾	84¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98½	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	84	83½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	99⅛	99⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103⅜	103⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	91¼	91¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102⅛	102⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113	113
Ben Ind Laon 6s	97¾	97½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¾	103¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Boston & Main 5s '67	93	93
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	31	31
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107¼	107¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	101
Bush Term con 5s '55	86⅞	86½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	91	90¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	28	28
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅞	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	102⅛	102⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101¼	101
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¼	82⅞
Can Pacific 5s '60	96⅞	96½
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	100⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	109	109
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	89	88½
Ceh Ill El&Gas 5s	98¼	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99	99
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	110	109¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	57½	57
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	98¼	98¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106½	105⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	93	93
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98½	98½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	20	19¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	50	50
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	87	87
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	75½	75½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	63¾	62
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	100½	100⅛
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	106⅞	106⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	106¼	106¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	87	86⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	72¼	72¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	67½	66½
Chicago St L Pitts 5s	102	102
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	105	103⅝
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	66	65
Childs Co 5s '43	67	65¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	84¼	84
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅝	92⅝
Clev CC&StL div 4s '90	90	89
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	98⅜	98½
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	99½	99¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100	10
Com Az Barauqua 7½s '37	18	18
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99¾	99¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	101	101
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98½
Con Gas 4½s	103½	103½
Cuban Dob 7½s '44 ww sta	7½	7½
Del Pow&Lt 4½s '71 wi	101½	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89	89
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	104⅜	104⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	51	51
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104	103¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92¾	92½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	30	30
Erie RR gen 4s' 96	88⅞	88⅞
Erie RR ref 5s' 67	71	70
Erie gen 5s' 75	70½	70½
Fla East Coast 5s' 74	18½	18½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	14	14
Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40	28⅛	26
Goodrich 6s '45	62	61½
Goodrich 1st 6½s' 47	97⅝	97⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s' 57	91⅝	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	107⅝	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	89½	88
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	85⅞	85⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	102⅜	102⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106½	105¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101½	101½
Hudson Coal 5s' 62	59	58¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57	73	73
Hudson & Man rfg 6s' 57	97½	97
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	102⅜
Ill Central 4s' 53	70	70
Ill Central 4¾s '66	64	63
Ill Central 5s' 52	88½	88½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s' 63 A	72	72
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s' 44	76¾	75¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	87	87
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	82	82
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	61½	61½
Inter Rap Trans 6s' 32	55	55
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89½	89
Int & G Nor 5s B '56 A	65	65
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	86	86
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	73	72½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s' 52	78¼	77¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89⅞	89⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s' 55	85	84¾
Kendall Co 4½s ww '48	70	70
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99¾	99½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	67¼	67
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101	100¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	29¼	29
Long Island rfg 4s '49	96	95½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	88	88
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101⅝	101½
Mich Cen 4s '40	98	98
Min StP. SSM 6½s	100	100
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	91	91
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	57	56½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	78¼	77½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	78	78
Mo Pac 5½s '49	66	66
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	77	77
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83½	83½
Morris & Essex 5s '55	103	103
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
Nat Steel 5s '56	91½	91½
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	13½	13½
Newberry 5½s	94	94
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82¾	82¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99½	98¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	92	91½
NYC&HR 4½s N	92½	92¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100	99¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '37	90½	90½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	61¼	60½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	61¾	61¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	80⅛	78¾
NY NH&H cl 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	111	111
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	60	59½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	79½	79½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Share 5½s '50	94	94
North Am Co 5s '61	101½	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	64	63½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	102⅞	102⅝
Ohio Wash RR & N 4s '61	92¾	92¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	78	78
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	78	77¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅜	102⅜
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	56½	56¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	92	92
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	99½	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	93⅞	93⅞
Penn Pow 4½s	99¾	99¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106	106
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	12½	12½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	61¼	60½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103⅞	103⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98½	98½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	64	64
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	63½	63½
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99¼	99¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87½	87½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	66	65¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	88¼	88¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	90	90
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80½	80
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	75½	75½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	79	78½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	27¼	26¾
Rio G O & W col 4s '49	80	80
St Joseph Lead 5½s	93¼	93¼
St Joseph Ry H&P 5s '37	99	99
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	53	52
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	57¼	57
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	46¼	45¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	75	75
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	10¼	10
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7½	7½
Shell Union 5s '47	70½	70½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	72	71½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95½	95⅛
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	86	86
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	88½	88½
outhern Pacific 4½s '81	88½	87½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103½	103½
outhern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96¾	96½
Southern Ry gen 5s '94	104½	103⅝
outhern Ry gen 6½s '56	101⅞	101
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅛	107⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	101
Tenn C I & RR 5s	107¾	107
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	95¼	95
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	86	81
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55	55
Third Ave adj 5s '60	40½	40½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	94	94
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Pacific 4s '68	100⅛	100⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99	98⅞
U S Rubber 5s '47	69½	69½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	67¾	67¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72	71½
Vandalum 5s	81	81
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103	103
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102½	102½
Wabash RR 5s D '89	50	50
Walworth 6s '45	44¾	44¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	54¾	53
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅝	106⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	75	74¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	83	83
Western Union 6½s '36	110½	110½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90¾	90¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅛	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	34	34
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94½	94½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	47¼	47¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	97¼	97¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug15	Aug14
1st 4½s '47	103.2	103	103.2	103.0
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.26	104.28	104.26

FOREIGN BONDS

		Prev.
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53½	53½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	33	33
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	37¾	36
Antioquia 7s A '45	41¾	41¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	43	39⅜
Antioquia 7s C '45	42	40
Antioquia III 7s '57	34¼	34¼
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	68¼	68⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	75¼	75¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	75	74½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	74⅝	74⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	74¾	74¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	75	75
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	74½	74½
Australia 4½s '56	60	60
Australia 5s '55	65½	65¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	82	81½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94	93⅝
Belgian (King) 6s '55	101¾	101
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	106
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	64	64
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	52⅝	52⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50	49⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	59	57¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	22	20⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	46	46
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	48½	48½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	49	49
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101¼	101¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	60	59¼
Bremen 7s '35	83	83
Brisbane 6s '50	53	53
Budapest (City) 6s '62	55	55
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	48	48
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	63	65
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	51¼	51¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95¾
Canada (Dom) '52	106⅜	106⅜
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	48⅝	48⅝
Chile (Banki) 6s '61	25½	23⅝
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '61	34⅞	34½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	24¾	24¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	26	25
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	29	27½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	29½	27½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	27¼	26½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	39	39
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	25	25
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	50½	49
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	49¼	48½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	48	48
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	52¾	51
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	52½	50⅜
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99	99
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99⅝	99⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	91	91
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	57	57
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	48¼	47
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '62	95½	95¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87	87
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	87	87
Duke Price Power 8s '66	104⅛	104⅛
Estonia Bank 7s '67	101¼	101¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	44⅞	44⅞
Finland 5½s '58	87¾	87¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	75¼	74¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	78¼	78¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	76	76
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125⅛
German 7s '49	89¾	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68	65¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	55½	55½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	56½	55¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	70¼	69¼
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	50	48⅝
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	65¾	65⅜
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	73	73
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	63¾	* 62⅞
Greek 6s '68	83	83
Hansa 6s '39 ww	32½	32½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	82½	82½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	61	60
Italy (King) 7s '51	100½	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91¼	91⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '65	96½	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106½	106
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	78½	78⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	38	38
Meridionale El 7s '57	88	88
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	81½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	52	52
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104	104
New South Wales 5s '58	57½	57½
New South Wales 5s '58	57	57
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅜	100⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '49	105	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	101	101
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94	94
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99⅞	99⅞
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101¼	101¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¾	100¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99	99
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons Med int ctf 7s '58	104½	104½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	16¾	16
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	65½	65½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	71⅞	71⅞
Porto Ale (City) 8s '60	33½	33½
Prussia 6½s '51	56¾	56¾
Prussia 6s '52	50	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	64	64
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	61	60⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	60¼	60¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	46½	46½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	26¾	26¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¼	89¼
Rumania 7s '59	58¾	58¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	60	60
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	67	67
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	26½	26½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	27½	27½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	43	43
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	72	71⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	41	41
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	57⅜	57⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	63½	62
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106½	106½
Siemens 6½s '51	80	78
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	48	47
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99¼	99¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	96	95⅜
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	84	84
Tollima (Dept) 7s '47	52½	52½
Taiwan 5½s	93¾	93¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107⅜	107⅛
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	100	100
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	99⅛	99
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	50	46
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	50	49½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	51½	48¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	61	61
Westphalia El 6s '53	52	48
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	46½	46
	99¾	99⅝

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close
September	6.87	7.01	6.87	7.01	6.90
October	7.00	7.25	7.00	7.15	7.04
December	7.22	7.46	7.21	7.37	7.23
January	7.34	7.53	7.33	7.48	7.36
March	7.54	7.77	7.54	7.68	7.54
May	7.72	7.95	7.72	7.87	7.72

Spots—7.05 up 10 points. b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	6.82	6.95	6.82	6.95	6.85b
October	7.07	7.27	7.07	7.20	7.12
December	7.26	7.47	7.23	7.41	7.33
January	7.35	7.54	7.35	7.52	7.41b
March	7.52	7.75	7.69	7.69	7.61b
May	7.72	7.95	7.72	7.87	7.78b

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	7.16	7.34	7.13	7.28	7.18
December	7.37	7.55	7.32	7.45	7.36
January	7.46	7.64	7.46	7.60	7.48
March	7.71	7.83	7.64	7.79	7.61
May	7.80	8.02	7.80	7.80	7.76

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	3.79	3.82	3.79	3.82	4.12
October	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.77
December	3.90	3.93	3.90	3.93	3.83
January	3.99	4.03	3.99	4.03	3.88
March	4.07	4.11	4.07	4.11	3.98
May	4.13	4.17	4.13	4.17	4.08

Spots 3.87, down 1 point. Tone at close quiet. Sales, 4000; (American), 2000.

FRANCE IN HUNGARIAN LOAN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Daniel Reagan, commercial attache at Paris, reported to the Commerce Department today that France had taken more than one-third of the loan of approximately $20,000,000 recently granted to Hungary by banks in Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. The loan will run one year at 6 per cent interest.

ARMSTRONG CORK INCOME

Armstrong Cork Company and domestic subsidiaries reported for the first six months this year net profit of $870,047, equal to 71 cents a share, compared with $773,309, or 62 cents a share, in the first half last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Money today was 2½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills are 2 1/16@1⅛ per cent, and three months 4¼@4⅜ per cent.

AUGUST MOTOR OUTPUT LOWER

Estimated Total for Month 154,000 Units Not Including Fords

DETROIT, Aug. 15—Not including Ford Motor Company's August assembly of cars, indicated at 50,000 by officials, the probable output of cars and trucks this month is 154,000 units, compared with 221,485, including Ford in July.

Ford Motor will assemble about 50,000 in August, but the figure is not counted in the total because the company has long followed the policy of reporting motors produced each month, in contrast to the practice of other companies of reporting cars shipped.

General Motors output in August is estimated at 77,000, of which approximately 60,000 will be Chevrolets. Chrysler people are looking to a schedule of between 35,000 and 37,000 Plymouths, compared with 25,000 produced in July.

With the other divisions, total Chrysler output is estimated at 50,500 units for August. The total of all other units, mainly because of vacations, does not seem likely to exceed 27,000. On this basis total output for August is indicated as 154,000.

If the 50,000 Ford assemblies indicated for August are counted in the August total, an equal number of cars must be deducted from previous months.

Taking the various companies individually, there are several cases where a fairly steady rate of operation is in prospect. Chevrolet will taper gradually from its 60,000 August figure until inventory time, while Buick, Oldsmobile and Oakland-Pontiac will continue at about present monthly rates of 5000 each.

Chrysler and Dodge Brothers will operate until inventory time at around 1200 a week. Further increases in the Plymouth schedule of 35,000 for August seem unlikely in the near future because of plant capacity limitations.

On the other hand, a number of companies which have closed for summer vacations and inventory will reopen during the latter half of the month on moderate schedules. The outlook in the aggregate, however, is for a gradually declining curve of operations, with another "flat" spot in the last 60 days of the year due to changing over for new models, unless Ford should unexpectedly come back into large production.

STUDEBAKER CORP. IMPROVES POSITION IN MOTOR INDUSTRY

Studebaker Corporation this year has continued the consistent betterment in its competitive sales position which has been a feature since the late spring of 1930. This and the extensive reductions in cost were the principal factors contributing to satisfactory earnings for the first half.

During July Studebaker is understood to have held operations fairly close to June, when sales were 4718 cars and trucks, although the comparison with 1930 was probably not so favorable since in July of last year its volume was profiting from early shipments on new models in higher-priced lines, which this year have been postponed to a later date.

Domestic passenger car business for six months, as indicated by new car registrations, was off 11 per cent from 1930 for Studebaker lines and 13 per cent including Pierce-Arrow, which experienced a relatively heavier setback. This decrease, however, was materially smaller than for the industry as a whole, with result that Studebaker's proportion of total passenger car business increased to 2.58 per cent from 2.11 per cent for the first half of 1930.

Excluding Ford and Chevrolet, Studebaker's proportion of remaining registrations was 6.64 per cent, compared with 6.06 per cent, or, excluding Pierce-Arrow, 5.99 per cent, compared with 5.35 per cent.

GRAIN PRICES OFF IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—With visible stocks of domestic wheat the largest ever known, grains tended downward early today. September corn continued under selling pressure. Opening ¼c off to ¼c to

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SOMERVILLE IN THE FINAL

Arthur Yates Also Gains Title Round in Canadian Amateur Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 15—C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt and Country Club, the defending champion, will make his sixth appearance in eight years in the final for the Canadian amateur golf championship at the Royal Montreal Golf Club course and his opponent will be Arthur Yates of Rochester, N. Y., it being the third time that Somerville has been called upon to turn back the challenge of an invader in the final round. In 1928 at Summerlea he defeated W. K. Lanman of Columbus, Ohio, 3 and 2, and last year on his home course he defeated J. Wood Platt of Philadelphia, 11 and 10.

In 1924 and 1925 Somerville lost in the final to Frank Thompson and Don Carrick, respectively, but in 1926 he won from C. C. Fraser for his first title.

Win by One-Sided Scores

Both finalists advanced by rather one-sided margins, yesterday, Somerville defeating Robert Morrison of the Uplands Golf Club, Victoria, B. C., 7 and 6, and Yates eliminated Jack Cameron of the local Laval club, 7 and 5, but the margin of Somerville's victory does not indicate the stirring battle he was given in the morning round by the Pacific coast stylist. Somerville won the first and third holes, but lost the second and fourth. Morrison won the eighth to take the lead and he made the turn 1 up. He increased his lead at the thirteenth and while Somerville cut it in half at the fifteenth, Morrison again became 2 up by winning the sixteenth. Faced with the necessity of winning the last two holes of the round or reach the halfway mark trailing Morrison, Somerville came through with birdie 4s on each of the seventeenth and eighteenth to square the match and this was the beginning of his successful spurt and the commencement of Morrison's downfall.

Somerville came home in 35 for a 74, two over par, and the first time that he has been shown perfect figures since the tournament started. In the afternoon he displayed a sub par brand of golf while Morrison gradually weakened. The first three holes were halved, but then Somerville won five in a row. The ninth was halved, but he won the tenth, halved the eleventh and then won the twelfth to end the match. He was two under par for the 12 holes in the afternoon and even with perfect figures for the match.

Six Up in Seven Holes

Yates was close to the peak of his game when he started against Cameron while the latter's short game had deteriorated and as a result the Rochester player was 6 up at the end of seven holes, having halved the second. Cameron cut into the lead by winning three successive holes, but Yates came back to win three and was 6 up at the end of the morning round. Cameron won the first hole in the afternoon with an eagle 3 against a birdie, but Yates had the game well in hand and was able to confine the local player's winning flashes to single holes, the match, ending on the thirty-first which Yates won. Yates was one over par in the morning and was even with perfect golf for the 31 holes. The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Arthur Yates, Oakhill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., defeated Jack Cameron, Laval-sur-le-Lac Club, Montreal, 7 and 5. C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt and Country Club, defeated Dobert Morrison, Uplands Golf Club, Victoria, B. C., 7 and 6.

NAVY COACHES REAPPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 15—Commander James L. Hall, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Naval Academy, has been reappointed for another year. All except Coach Richard A. Glendon have signed and he is expected to do so shortly. Earl J. Thomson again will handle track and cross-country, and Lieut. J. P. Clay will coach both the indoor and outdoor rifle teams. The other Navy coaches are: Edgar A. Miller, football; Ernest Mohler, baseball; John N. Wilson, basketball; George Findlayson, lacrosse; George Geintz, fencing; Henry Ortland, swimming; Frank Foster, water polo; Frank Lynch, wrestling; "Spike" Webb, boxing; George Gaudet, tennis; Thomas Taylor, soccer, and Richard A. Glendon, crew.

YOUNGSTER WINS N. J. OPEN

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—Johnny Kinder, 22-year-old assistant pro at the green Brook Club, won the New Jersey open golf championship yesterday with a 72-hole total of 291. Kinder put together rounds of 74-69-73-75. Second place went to Tommy Harmon Jr., of Moncliar, with 300. Other leaders included: Gene McDonough, Arcola, 301; Maurice O'Connor, Branch Brook, 301; Tony Manero, Norwood, 303; Jack Sheridan, Prescott Hills, 303, and Charley Guest, former Californian now attached to the Deal Club, 304.

H-Y NETMEN LEAD

CERNOBBIO, Italy, Aug. 15 (AP)—A Harvard-Yale tennis team which Thursday lost four out of five matches to an Italian squad, won all four doubles yesterday to take a lead of 5 to 4. M. T. Hill and A. C. Ingraham, Harvard, defeated DeStefania and Bonsi of Italy, 6—4, 6—1, and the latter also lost to G. A. Holloway and W. R. Bascombe of Yale, 6—3, 6—4. W. Breese of Harvard and R. W. Ryan of Yale defeated Mangoil and Rado of Italy, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, and the latter pair also lost to R. L. Tower and S. L. Wiener of the American squad, 6—2, 6—3. Five singles matches will conclude the play.

HURLINGHAM FOUR ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Lewis L. Lacey's Hurlingham Four has arrived from the Argentine to compete in the United States open polo championship to be held at Westbury, N. Y., next month. Another Argentine aggregation, Santa Paula, has been in this country for some weeks getting ready for the open. Accompanying Lacey were David B. and John B. Miles, Juan Benita and Daniel Kearney. Another arrival yesterday was Capt. C. H. Roark, the 10-goal Briton, who will play in the open with Stephen Sanford's Anglo-American Hurricanes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	79	31	.718
Washington	67	42	.615
New York	63	46	.578
Cleveland	53	57	.482
St. Louis	47	62	.431
Chicago	45	65	.409
Boston	43	67	.391
Detroit	42	69	.378

RESULTS AUG. 14

St. Louis 12, Boston 5.
Cleveland 13, New York 7.
Cleveland 9, New York 1.
Chicago 4, Washington 4.

A Call to All Nations

The Official Poster Adopted by the Organization Committee of the Games of the Xth Olympiad Which Are to Be Held in Los Angeles, Calif., Next Summer. The Poster Is the Work of Julio Kilenyi, Noted American Sculptor and Designer of the Lindbergh, Admiral Byrd, Thomas A. Edison and Many Other Famous Commemorative Medals.

Night Competition Will Be Held at the Xth Olympiad

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Night competition is to be added to the Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles, July 30 to Aug. 14, 1932, according to the program announced here by Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the program," said President Brundage, "is gained from the fact that during the 16 days more than 135 distinct programs of competitions will be held on mornings, afternoons and evenings at nine or more stadiums, auditoriums and water courses."

The Olympic Stadium in the exposition park, with a seating capacity of 105,000 persons, will be the center of activity. In it will be held the opening and closing ceremonies, in which the sons and daughters of approximately 50 nations are to appear. Track and field athletics, gymnastics, field hockey finals, and the exhibitions of national and international sports will be held in this arena.

In addition to these contests, the first and official announcements of the final results of all Olympic events, regardless of where they are held, followed by the historic ceremony honoring the countries represented by the victorious athletes, will occur several times daily in the Olympic Stadium.

Thus the spectator in the Olympic Stadium will not only witness daily a varied program of sport, but will enjoy all the colorful ceremonies and pageantry of this quadrennial event which probably will not be held in the United States again in the present generation.

Adults will pay $22 each for season passes to the Olympic Stadium, and for children under 16 years of age the charge will be $11, when the ticket is bought in connection with an adult ticket. The $22 represents a saving of $23 from the total value of separate admissions to the stadium.

Wrestling season tickets for the Olympic Auditorium will be $9 for adults and $4.50 for children, a cut of $11 from the aggregate of daily tickets. The rowing season ticket is to be $14, with similar discounts for children. It admits the holder to the grand stand at the finish line at the Long Beach Marine Stadium.

Swimming, diving and water polo tickets will be $15, admitting the holder to all events at the swimming stadium in Olympic Park. Fencing will take place in the State Armory at Olympic Park, and the season ticket will be $10.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	73	54	.575
Newark	70	53	.569
Rochester	68	54	.557
Montreal	64	60	.516
Toronto	63	63	.500
Reading	59	64	.480
Buffalo	50	74	.403
Jersey City	50	75	.400

RESULTS AUG. 14

Newark 4, Montreal 3.
Newark 3, Montreal 0.
Rochester 8, Reading 4.
Jersey City 6, Buffalo 0.
Baltimore 6, Toronto 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	24	17	.585
San Francisco	24	17	.585
Oakland	23	18	.561
Portland	21	20	.512
Hollywood	20	20	.500
Seattle	19	21	.475
Sacramento	17	23	.425
Missions	14	26	.350

RESULTS AUG. 14

Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 4.
San Francisco 14, Portland 1.
Seattle 9, Sacramento 4.
Oakland 4, Missions 3.

HAL LEE TO ATLANTA

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Hal Lee, outfielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, will be sent to Atlanta of the Southern Association as the option player in the deal for Douglas Taitt, it was announced yesterday. When the Phils bought Taitt they gave cash and had to turn over an option player for the rest of the season. They had intended to send Freddy Koster, but he died of typhoid fever. Lee, who Koster was drafted from Little Rock and if he had been sent south Little Rock could have claimed him. Little Rock refused to waive claim.

GIANTS SHUFFLING CUBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Secretary James Tierney of the Giants has announced the shuffling of some of the club's young talent. Outfielder Joe Moore, recalled recently from Newark, has been sent under option to Bridgeport of the Eastern League, while Pitcher Willard Morrell and Outfielder Harry Rosenberg, who have been with Bridgeport, were sent to Indianapolis of the American Association, also under option.

MARINES WIN HAYDEN MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15—The United States Marine Corps team No. 1 won the All-America rifle match and the Hayden Trophy in the United Services of New England rifle tournament at the Courtis Guild Range here, yesterday, with a total of 2831 points. U. S. M. C. team No. 2 was second with 2815 while the Massachusetts State team No. 1 was third with 2691.

BOY SWIMMER IS FAST

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Carl Holt Jr., 10, swam 10 miles up the Delaware River yesterday from the Vine Street Pier to the Riverton Yacht Club, in 2h. 30m. 21s. The route formerly was a national championship course and the shortest time said to have been made was 1h. 59m. Two weeks ago Ida Macy Berg, 14, swam the distance in 3½h.

GOVERNMENT NAMES WOOL ADMINISTRATOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Seeking to make its wool inspection more effective and produce greater revenue the Customs Bureau yesterday appointed Mr. George T. Willingnyre as wool administrator in the Customs Bueau.

Officials have felt for some time that the Government was losing money on wool duties through lack of a technical administrator who could judge the actual clean wool content in imported wool and skins.

Mr. Willingnyre's appointment was made with the approval of Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in an effort to prevent losses. Mr. Willingnyre, who will receive $10,000 a year, has been associated with the Department of Agriculture and lives at Derwyn, Maryland.

ALERT IV INCREASES LEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—With 14 points scored by two crafts, Alert IV was practically assured of the twenty-sixth annual Lipton Cup honors here today regardless of what happened in the third and final race. In the second race of the series being conducted off Belmont Harbor among the seven R Class sloops of the Chicago Yacht Club, Alert IV was run home by W. M. Faurot and his mates with spinnaker flapping 6m. 11s. ahead of Kahyino, former champion, piloted by Commodore Dr. H. E. Potter.

COCHRANE WINS GOLF TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Robert Cochrane of St. Louis defeated Charles Becka of Chicago in the final match for the Junior Championship of the Western Golf Association at Midlothian Country Club here yesterday. The score was 7 and 6 over a scheduled 36-hole route. Cochrane, a six-foot 18-year-old youth, had Becka 2 down at noon with a card of 76 against a 77. Going out in the afternoon the Missouri boy recorded 39 against 42.

BOX LACROSSE FOR CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 15—Reports here state that Ottawa and Chicago have been granted franchises for next year in the newly formed box lacrosse league. It is also rumored that New York and Boston may seek franchises. Present franchise holders are Montreal Maroons, Montreal Canadiens, Cornwall (Ont.), and Toronto Maple Leafs.

HOUSTON WINS FIRST HALF

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Houston Buffaloes captured the first-half Texas League pennant Thursday in a playoff with Beaumont, winning three games out of five. Yesterday the Buffaloes held a 10-game lead in the second half, which virtually assures them the full season championship.

COAST YOUTHS REACH FINALS

1930 Boy Finalists Meet for Junior Title—Parker to Face Mako

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 15—Finals in the United States junior tennis championships at the Culver Military Academy today bring young Pacific coast stars into the matches for a major share of honors to be distributed to the younger generation of net stars for 1931.

The championship round of the junior singles finds Jay Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., national boys' champion last year, opposing Jack Lynch of Taft, Calif., runner-up to Cohn for the boys' title in 1930. Thus the two coast youths have achieved the unusual distinction of reaching the final round of the junior championship in their first year of eligibility in that class.

The junior singles finalists are also in the doubles finals against Kendall Cram of Nashville, Tenn., and J. L. Beaver of Gainesville, Ga. Beaver paired with Wilmer Hines to win the doubles last year and with Cram is favored to beat Cohn and Lynch. Cohn and Lynch won the national boys' doubles honors last summer.

Coast Lads Predominate

Although coast lads predominate in the boys' division finals, the middle West and East salvaged a slim share of their slipping laurels. Frank Parker of Milwaukee, Wis., shares the final round bracket with Gene Mako, husky lad from Los Angeles. Parker and Jock McLean, slender Washington youth, oppose Mako and Ned Russell of Hollywood, Calif., for the boys' doubles crown.

Yesterday's semifinal junior singles play brought the tournament its first upset of major consequence. W. H. Doeg of Santa Monica, top-seeded player and brother of J. H. Doeg, national champion, was eliminated by Jay Cohn's sterling exhibition of craft and speed, 6—1, 6—4. Cohn's forcing shots kept Doeg on the defensive throughout and he rarely had a chance to display his accuracy and driving game.

Lynch barely edged his way into the final round with a hard three-set victory over Henry Holden of Houston, Texas, 2—6, 6—4, 10—8. Holden won the first set by a hard-driving attack, coupled with an accurately angled net game. The second and third set found Holden fading while Lynch kept up his pounding from the baseline. Holden had a margin in the final set, but Lynch hit a streak of unbeatable tennis which offset Holden's brief spurt.

Favorites Win Easily

Parker and Mako continued to win easily in the boys' singles. Parker won over Ramsey Potts of Memphis, Tenn., 6—2, 6—2, the closest match the young Wisconsin star has had yet in the tournament. Mako defeated Gilbert Hunt of Washington, 6—1, 6—1.

Cram and Beaver made light of their semifinal doubles match, defeating Doeg and Gerald Phipps of Denver, Colo., 6—0, 6—2. The southern youths kept pounding at Phipps, whose obvious weaknesses were apparent from the start.

Cohn and Lynch, playing good tennis and displaying their excellent teamwork, ran out a victory over R. K. Hebard and Egbert Miles Jr., an eastern pair, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif., defeated Henry Holden, Houston, Texas, 2—6, 6—4, 10—8.
Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, 6—1, 6—4.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Jay Cohn and Jack Lynch defeated R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., and Egbert Miles Jr., New Haven, Conn., 6—3, 6—2.
Kendall Cram, Nashville, Tenn., and J. L. Beaver, Gainesville, Ga., defeated W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, and Gerald Phipps, Denver, Colo., 6—0, 6—0.

BOYS' SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Ramsey Potts, Memphis, Tenn., 6—2, 6—2.
Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Gilbert Hunt, Washington, 6—1, 6—1.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, and Jock McLean, Washington, defeated Ramsey Potts, Memphis, and Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—1.
Gene Mako, Los Angeles, and Ned Russell, Hollywood, Calif., defeated John Shostrom and Norman Bickel, Chicago, 7—5, 6—6.

Yachts on 73-Mile Run Around Cape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 15—A light southerly breeze was drifting out of this old port, known years ago as Holmes Hole, when the amateur tars of the New York Yacht Club came on deck today and prepared for the 73-mile run around Cape Cod to Provincetown, the longest jaunt of this year's cruise. Conditions early in the morning were not particularly favorable, but all hands were hopeful of clear skies later in the day, especially as the prize offerings by Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich of a handsome cup for sloops and another for schooners were known to be well worth the effort.

The New York boats have doubled the sandy arm of Massachusetts a dozen times in the last 60 years under varying conditions, one of the finest being a run from this port to Marblehead in 1892 when the yachts "flew" along on the wings of a 25-knot southwester and the schooner Constellation, then three years old, established a record for the 103 miles of minutes under 10 hours. The handsome Burgess iron two-master is with the fleet this year under the colors of Herbert M. Sears, but she has been out of racing for some time. There was little hope today that the yachts would break a record for the run of today to Provincetown made in 1902 by the sloop Rainbow.

All hands realized also that they would have to show considerable navigating ability to thread the narrow passage of Pollock Rip Slue off Chatham and dodge around Peaked Hill Bar on the knuckle of the Cape.

The fleet came into port from Newport a few hours before sundown yesterday, led by Frederick H. Prince's sloop Weetamoe, winner of the Herreshoff Cup the day before, as well as the cup of Vice-Commodore Junius S. Morgan Jr., for the run.

The yachts would have made the distance in fair time yesterday but for a strong head tide all the way up Vineyard Sound. There was some good sport, however, and in several of the classes, very close finishes.

Weetamoe found considerable difficulty in shaking off Vanitie and it was not until she had swung round Vineyard Sound lightship, which old sailors still call Sow and Pigs, that she shook out her spinnaker and began to gain on the Lambert boat. Resolute had been dropped half an hour before, and the three sailed slowly up the sound in a long procession, each a towering mass of billowing canvas, to the admiration of the spectators,' fleet afloat and the thousands who gathered on the shores of the Vineyard and on old Nobska Point on the mainland. The latter was the vantage point of scores of motorcars bearing the registration plates of a dozen states, with one car from San Diego, Calif.

Weetamoe, a Boston yacht, won from Vanitie by 11m. 22s. in actual and by 13m. 52s. corrected time and from Resolute by 16m. and 24s. actual and corrected time.

Walter K. Shaw's Andiamo also of Boston led the M boats, Avatar, Istalena, Valiant and Prestige being the order in crossing the line.

In the New York 40-foot class Fred T. Bedford's Shawara of Southport, Conn., was first and Carrol B. Alker's Nautilus of Great Neck, L. I., captured the prize in the 10-meter division, while S. P. Brooks' Mary Rose won in the small schooner class and H. L. Deforest's Nadji of Oyster Bay, L. I., in the Seawanhaka schooner section. The summary:

CLASSES I AND J

Boat and owner:	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Weetamoe, P. H. Prince	5 35 21	5 35 57
Vanitie, C. B. Lambert	5 49 43	5 49 49
Resolute, E. W. Clark	5 54 45	5 52 21

CLASS M

Andiamo, W. K. Shaw	6 46 08	
Avatar, P. L. Carlisle	6 47 16	
Istalena, C. Hovey	6 53 05	
Valiant, W. W. Aldrich	7 01 58	
Prestige, H. S. Vanderbilt	7 07 19	

NEW YORK 40'S

Shawara, F. T. Bedford	6 52 49	
Typhoon, H. G. Leslie	6 50 13	
Chinook, H. P. Whitney Jr	7 07 35	
Marilee, E. A. Cudahy	7 08 44	
Rowdy, R. S. Duell	7 11 39	

12 METERS

Ahlfra, C. L. Harding	7 06 36	
Canitez, R. S. Litchfield	7 17 38	
Clytie, H. B. Plant	7 18 30	
Iris, W. Stewart	7 21 39	

10 METERS

Nautilus, C. B. Alker	7 44 38	
Astra, J. B. Stather	7 48 44	
Dragon, H. Bayermeyer	7 49 03	

CLASS D SCHOONERS

Wildfire, H. Hathaway	6 35 07	
Fortinalis, H. Smith	7 20 30	

CLASS P SCHOONERS

Mary Rose, S. P. Brooks	7 35 42	
Joan, P. Haven Clark	7 40 31	

CLASS G SCHOONERS

Sachem, R. B. Metcalf	7 25 30	

SEAWANHAKA SCHOONERS

Nadji, H. L. Deforest	7 32 58	
Daiquiri, I. R. Edmands	7 37 29	

ENGLISHWOMEN QUIT AT 1-ALL

Decline to Play Off Singles Final, but Win in the Doubles at Rye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 15—The British woman finalists, Mrs. J. D. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, sprang a sensation of a new sort on the unsuspecting officials and spectators at the Eastern grass-court tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, yesterday, which threw the schedule for the day into considerable confusion, by refusing to complete their match or end it any way at all.

Mrs. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack, after cleanly outplaying Miss Ridley for three-quarters of the match, winning the first set, 6—3, and leading at 4—3 in the second, dropped the next three games and the set with hardly a pretense of trying, scoring only four points on Miss Ridley's errors. Then they calmly but firmly announced to the referee, Dr. Philip B. Hawk, that they proposed to withdraw from further play in the singles, to reserve themselves for the doubles final against Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank. The referee asked them to decide the singles in some way, by a default or further play, but this was utterly refused, leaving the women's singles championship undecided.

English Women Win Doubles

Later they appeared for the doubles, and with Mrs. Pittman showing all her vigor, they just managed to capture the doubles title after a strenuous battle, 13—11, 4—6, 6—3.

One of the invading men, George P. Hughes, was eliminated from the men's singles in the quarterfinal round by Gregory S. Mangin, when he failed to handle the play of the Newark youth with any ability at all, and the latter ran off with the match at 6—2, 6—2. Frederick J. Perry, the other Britisher, had better fortune, catching John W. Van Ryn in one of his discouraged moods, and defeating him at 8—6, 6—3. Van Ryn played good tennis for the earlier part of the battle, but finally became indifferent and slow, and the British player held the upper hand for the balance of the struggle.

Clifford S. Sutter had a real battle on his hands before he could eliminate R. Berkeley Bell, as the latter, using his diving ability to score several placement shots while prone on the ground reaching for them, fought the New Orleans youth all the way, finally weakening to permit Sutter to run off with the final set and the match, 10—8, 4—6, 6—1. The fourth place was filled by J. Gilbert Hall, who scored easily over Jacob H. Hess Jr., the Texas player, who defeated Keith E. Gledhill, by a score of 6—3, 6—2.

Other Semifinalists

Two more teams reached the semifinals of the doubles, when H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Gledhill defeated Hess and Casper H. Nannes, 7—5, 6—3, and the newest California team, Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen caught Mangin and Bell off their stride, and swamped them by a score of 6—2, 6—2. The other quarterfinal match, between Sutter and Bruce P. Barnes and the British pair, was postponed by darkness after the Americans had taken the first set, 7—5, and the teams were tied at 11-all in the second. It will be continued today, with the winners then proceeding to play in the semifinal later in the afternoon. G. M. Lott Jr., and Van Ryn are the fourth team, having reached that round on Thursday. The summary:

EASTERN LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, England, against Joan C. Ridley, England, 6—3, 4—6, unplayed, both players refusing to continue.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 13—11, 4—6, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, 6—3, 6—2.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated George P. Hughes, England, 6—2, 6—2.
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, 10—8, 4—6, 6—1.
Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Mangin and Bell, 6—2, 6—2.
H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith E. Gledhill defeated Hess and Casper H. Nannes, 7—5, 6—3.
Sutter and Bruce P. Barnes against Perry and Hughes, 7—5, 11—11, unfinished.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	72	40	.643
New York	61	48	.560
Chicago	61	50	.550
Brooklyn	58	56	.509
Boston	54	55	.495
Pittsburgh	53	57	.482
Philadelphia	45	67	.402
Cincinnati	41	72	.363

RESULTS AUG. 14

Boston 1, Cincinnati 0.
Boston 3, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 14, Chicago 4.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Greenwich Archers Defeat Cleveland in Team Contest

Seattle, Wash., Awarded 1932 United States Archery Tournament—Finch Haggard Elected President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 15—The archery world again had its eyes on Canandaigua yesterday, where the National Archery Association of the United States held the last of its four-day program in connection with the fifty-first annual championship. Not only was this the largest field of archers ever assembled, but the scores made shattered one record after another, many of which had stood for years.

Even in the team shoot, which took place in the morning, yesterday, new records were set up. The Greenwich team, composed of Andrew L. Brush, Donald C. MacKenzie, Dorothy Duggan and Eversley Childs, won in an exciting contest over the Cleveland archers, made up of C. C. Goddard, C. A. Furnas, Earl Mead and W. E. Dueringer, by the slim margin of 43 points.

The Greenwich team scored a total of 2017 points to 1974 for the Cleveland team. Third place honors went to the Geneva team with a score of 1952 points. This team had as its members Ted Clark, R. D. Jackson, A. B. Crittenden and A. Maltby. The team round championship is based on 96 arrows shot at 60 yards. The best individual score on record for this round was made in 1929 by Dr. E. R. Roberts of 96—645. However, Russell Hoogerhyde of Coldwater, Mich., champion in 1930 and 1931, made a score of 96—709 for a new national record.

Buffalo Ladies Win

There were several ladies' teams entered, which shot 96 arrows at 50 yards. The Buffalo team, composed of Mrs. George E. McClure, Gertrude Roach, Bertha C. Schwenger and Elise Mache was easily the winner with a score of 1763 points, 531 points over the Worcester team, which had for its members Mrs. Margaret C. Eagen, Mrs. P. H. Ball, Marion J. Sanford and Frances E. Sanford. Excitement prevailed as Gertrude Roach distinguished herself by shooting a perfect end at the 50-yard distance—six golds, thus establishing a new record of contestants shooting perfect ends in a national tournament. Only 10 archers have performed so perfectly in the last four national events, of which six were credited to this year. Hoogerhyde had three perfect ends, and Mrs. Henry S. C. Cummings, Dorothy Duggan and Gertrude Roach, with one each were the performing stars.

At the annual meeting, held last evening at the Canandaigua Hotel, it was voted that the National Archery Association of the United States championship should be held next August in Seattle, Wash. Finch Haggard of Seattle was elected president; W. O. Robinson of Washington, D. C., and E. S. Hodgdon of East St. Louis, Ill., vice-presidents; and Louis C. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., secretary-treasurer, and the board of governors elected Mrs. Phillip H. Ball of Deerfield, B. G. Thompson of Corvallis, Ore., and K. T. Duryea of Seattle, Wash.

In the wand shoot, Dorothy Duggan again came into the spotlight by not only hitting the wand which was off at a 60-yard distance six times, but made four of these six hits in one end. She won this event—as did R. D. Jackson of Geneva, Ohio, who at 100 yards for the men succeeded in striking the wand four times out of 36 arrows shot.

The men's championship standing

R. Hoogerhyde, Coldwater, Mich.	410	2476
A. L. Brush, Cos Cob, Conn.	400	2262
F. X. Goulet, Los Angeles, Calif.	383	2226
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center, Mass.	396	2114
D. C. MacKenzie, Greenwich, Conn.	381	2109
C. G. Thompson Sr., Canandaigua	384	2058
P. H. Stanley, Glenside, Penna.	367	1989
C. Brownell, Moodus, Conn.	374	1946
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Penna.	380	1940
R. I. Case, Racine, Wis.	357	1891
R. D. Jackson, Geneva, Ohio	350	1862
C. L. Layer, Toronto, Ont.	338	1856
Frank Horack, North Tonawanda, N. Y.	339	1835
C. H. Styles, Berkeley, Calif.	385	1831
H. A. Wilson, Belmont, Mass.	332	1796
H. E. Brown, Scarsdale, N. Y.	352	1786
Ted Clark, Geneva, Ohio	304	1758
A. B. Crittenden, Geneva, Ohio	318	1670
Earl Mead, Cleveland, Ohio	326	1670
C. C. Goddard, Cleveland, Ohio	313	1639
J. P. Eagan, Worcester, Mass.	325	1637
W. Mattox, Toledo, Ohio	286	1622
C. O. Thompson Jr., Canandaigua	327	1587
J. S. Van Orden, Spring Valley, N. Y.	217	1569
J. H. Howell, Washington, Ill.	329	1543
J. R. Fisher, Valparaiso, Ind.	318	1540
P. A. Kibbe, Coldwater, Mich.	322	1536
N. S. Williams, Washington, D. C.	316	1488
E. I. Jackson, Geneva, Ohio	300	1476
G. R. Hays, Richmond, Ind.	318	1458
K. Staley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	321	1457
H. B. Allen, Lakeville, Mass.	311	1455
G. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	287	1419
H. L. Davison, Chicago, Ill.	320	1418
N. P. Whaley, Tulsa, Okla.	297	1405
C. K. Peeling, Waltham, Mass.	293	1403
J. Neild, Greenfield, Mass.	300	1394
J. J. Messick, Chicago, Ill.	299	1391
A. Maltby, Geneva, Ohio	265	1391
P. S. Southerland, Tulsa, Okla.	299	1372
K. T. Duryea, Seattle, Wash.	285	1345
P. H. Wilcox, Scranton, Penna.	257	1339
W. M. Goring, Buffalo, N. Y.	293	1351
M. Hankinson, Toledo, Ohio	276	1326
R. A. Brant, Tulsa, Okla.	289	1307
G. Trout, Toledo, Ohio	267	1303
C. A. Furnas, Cleveland, Ohio	283	1275
G. R. Debruler, Washington, D. C.	276	1268
T. N. Barnsdall, Bradford, Penna.	267	1251
G. J. Higgins, Detroit, Mich.	276	1246
C. H. Cox, Memphis, Tenn.	243	1243
A. D. Shackelford, Wilson, N. Car.	280	1228
W. B. Allen, Louisville, Ky.	243	1209
J. M. Roberts, Pittsburgh, Penna.	247	1145
D. D. Eastman, Maine	231	1131
R. W. Riis, Brooklyn, N. Y.	239	1111
H. W. Bishop, Valparaiso, Ind.	235	1071
H. Prouty, Portland, Ore.	246	1070
P. Wetherill, Wynnwood, Penna.	237	1057
H. M. Kahler, Kenneb'nkp't, Maine	231	1043
R. M. Clark, Bradford, Penna.	226	1040
Gordon Dean, Pinehurst, N. C.	246	1038
H. O. Rex, Plainville, Conn.	217	999
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	207	995
C. D. Magee, Toronto, Ont.	214	990
Onni Willberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	223	959
J. B. Tomlin Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.	208	958
W. E. Duerinber, Cleveland, Ohio	171	957
R. D. Thompson, Washington, D. C.	183	925
P. H. Cutten, Allentown, Penna.	221	885
P. H. Ball, Deerfield, Mass.	194	812
M. C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	195	809
W. O. Robinson, Washington, D. C.	195	799
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass.	181	797
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.	175	785
F. W. Vanderveer, Port Washington, L. I.	169	776
F. W. Breitinger, Philadelphia	174	744
Stanley Johnson, Sanborn, N. Y.	156	630
W. A. Merrill, Kansas City, Mo.	153	645
R. C. Thurwachter, Syracuse, N. Y.	153	631
F. Walker, Swanville, Maine	156	592
H. H. Hays, Toledo, Ohio	148	528
L. M. Roberts, Kennard, Penna.	130	522
F. J. Heckel, Bradford, Penna.	114	432
P. A. Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass.	109	390
F. T. Hollister, Scranton, Penna.	89	334
G. D. Wood (incomplete) Canandaigua, N. Y.	23	89

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*By the Associ

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

Boston Elevated Railway Company

OFFICES OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC TRUSTEES

PARK SQUARE BUILDING
BOSTON, MASS.

August 14, 1931.

To the Holders of
First Preferred stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company:
Second Preferred stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company:
Preferred stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company:

Supplementary to the notice dated July 2, 1931, heretofore published and mailed, you are hereby notified that, in accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 333 of the Acts of 1931, the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company has fixed August 18, 1931, as the date on or after which all "assenting stockholders" shall be entitled to present their certificates of preferred stocks of all classes to the Treasurer of the Company or to a bank or trust company designated by the said Trustees, for the purpose of surrender and cancellation and receipt of payment therefore on the basis provided in said Act.

The Board of Trustees have designated the Old Colony Trust Company (address Transfer Department, 17 Court Street, Boston) as the Trust Company to which certificates may be so presented.

It will be more convenient, if the certificates are presented to the Old Colony Trust Company where funds will be on deposit to meet the payments required than if they are presented to the Treasurer of the Company.

All "assenting stockholders" are bound to present, on or after said August 18, 1931, their certificates of all preferred stocks of all classes held by them for surrender and cancellation and receipt of payment as provided in said Act.

All other holders or owners of preferred stock of all classes may present their certificates on or after said date and receive payment on the same basis as "assenting stockholders" provided their stock certificates are not stamped "non-assenting."

Said Act provides for payment on the following basis:

"for each share of first preferred stock, one hundred and ten dollars; for each share of second preferred stock, one hundred and two dollars; for each share of the preferred stock, one hundred dollars, together with the accrued dividends at the rate fixed for each of said classes from the last dividend date thereof to and including the day on which this act takes effect and with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the date dividends cease as hereinbefore provided to the date so fixed for presentation."

Under said Act dividends on all classes of preferred stock cease on July 1, 1931, and interest allowed by the Act on stock surrendered will cease on said August 18, 1931. Consequently it is to the advantage of stockholders to present their certificates promptly in order to avoid loss of interest.

Stock certificates should be endorsed to
"Boston Elevated Railway Company for surrender and cancellation in accordance with Ch. 333 of Acts of 1931."

Signature must correspond with the name as written upon the face of the certificate in every particular without alteration or enlargement or any change whatever.

Checks for amount due will be made payable as name appears on stock certificate. If it is desired that checks be made payable in any other form, because of sale or pledge of stock, decease of stockholder, change in trustees or other valid reason, the proof of title should be submitted to the Old Colony Trust Company or to the Treasurer of the Company, for instructions regarding documentary authority or other evidence or papers required.

Stockholders who elect to send their certificates by mail are advised to use registered mail.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
By HENRY I. HARRIMAN, *Chairman*
CHARLES H. COLE
ERNEST A. JOHNSON
GEORGE B. JOHNSON
EDWARD E. WHITING
Board of Trustees.

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

JOHN HANCOCK'S RESIDENCE

As It Was on Beacon Street

AND AS REPRODUCED IN ENTIRETY by an old Boston family in a convenient suburb, must be sacrificed by new owner who has recently restored its original charm. Age-old trees and perennial garden on lot of nearly an acre; $9000 just invested in installing modern heating system with oil burner, redecorating and renovating in general. Seven fireplaces, heated garage, breakfast room, library, four baths and maid's quarters. Must be inspected to be appreciated. An excellent family home to which owners are greatly attached and are heartbroken at the thought of leaving. Must be sold for cash, but property is well financed.

RUSH & HAMLIN
628 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS. ARL. 6010

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl, city resident, companion to lady; Christian Scientist preferred; part time; references; please give telephone. Write Box M-43, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 785 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN HARMORE.

The ADDINGTON
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Attractive home for rest and study. Experienced care if needed; large airy rooms; unusually spacious veranda. 124 Winthrop Rd. Regent 3139.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—Manufacturer's agency for basic product of merit with volume possibilities for Southern California; will develop organization as required. H. F. P., 2373 West 22nd St., Los Angeles.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd (Room 823)—Attractively furnished quiet office, exchange for telephone attendance; also sublet private office, reasonable.

PRACTITIONER'S attractive single office for rent, mornings or afternoons or three days a week; Grand Central district, New York City. Tel. Murray Hill 2-10172.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, 1125 Commonwealth Ave. (near Brighton Ave.)—One room, alcove; two rooms, large reception hall; $40 to $55 month.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; four minutes Wall St.; homelike meals. Transients, $2 per day, upward
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont & Hicks Sts., Brklyn. Main 4-5500

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St., near Fenway Park—Permanent and tourist guests; kitchens, laundries, showers; all cool outside rooms. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Two exceptional rooms, single or double, private bath if desired; permanent or transient home summer or winter; overlooking park, river; centrally located.

BOSTON, 194 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, cool, comfortable outside rooms; transient or permanent. MRS. BUSHMAN, Ken. 6895.

BOSTON, 87 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Double and single rooms; kitchen privileges; visitors accommodated; business girls. Com. 5991.

BOSTON, 113 Bay State Road near Kenmore Station—Large sunny room, private bath and shower; 2 large closets; suitable for one or two persons; also small room; private home. Com. 0166.

BOSTON—Pleasant comfortable rooms and apartments near the Christian Science church. THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway St. Tel. Ken. 7492.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon St.—River side; comfortable rooms; rates reasonable; breakfast optional. Tel. Com. 8683.

BOSTON—Clean, homelike room for one or two persons. 83 Gainsboro St. Suite 2.

N. Y. C., 316 West 98th, Apt. 51—Cheerful newly decorated, shower, large closet; private home; elevator; gentleman. Riverside 9-7423.

NEW YORK CITY, 839 West 112th (3-D)—Real home; nice cool rooms, single, double; church, river, Columbia. Cathedral 8-3885.

NEW YORK CITY—Furnished rooms, private house facing park, tennis courts, for one or two persons. 59 East 193rd St.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 W. 116th (Apt. 93)—Large, convenient double bed-living room available; real homelike; ideal location.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Newly furnished, cool rooms, continuous hot water; board if desired; rates reasonable. Apply 22 Greenville St., Suite 2.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 1283 Beaumont Ave.—With private family; breakfast served; Christian Scientist preferred.

MILTON HOME & INVESTMENT
Two family; five and reception hall; 2-car cement garage; all modern improvements; painted and awnings; owner must make change; will sacrifice for quick sale. Handy to everything. Call owner, Milton 1208 (Mass.)

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

PIANOS

Mathushek—"Known for Tone"
One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We rent Small Grands, Small Uprights.
MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York
(Near Fifth Avenue)

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROXBURY, MASS.—Large sunny room with board; quiet home; near Christian Science church. Tel. Garrison 2712.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SALEM WILLOWS—Near Boston and shore routes north, 50 large, airy rooms; bathing beaches, parks, spacious verandas; quiet; $1 day and up. JUNIPER POINT INN, E. A. Clark, Prop.

ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY, vicinity Lexington Ave.—Business man; quiet furnished room with substantial Protestant family; $5. Write Box L-38, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN
WANTED—Four men in Metropolitan Boston, also representatives in key cities of Mass.; must have Model A Ford cars; excellent opportunity selling on commission basis "Rucksetl" to Ford owners. Apply 10 to 3 Monday and Tuesday, 1156 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Out of town applicants please write.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 34, dependable, careful driver, repairs, desires opportunity to give courteous, willing service; excellent personal references; city-country. CARL JOHNSON, 619 West 144th, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; 14 years' experience; American, age 32; free to travel; can furnish best of references. Tel. Commonwealth 0529, CURTIS TALBOT, 107 Jersey St., Boston, Mass., Suite 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—Wanted by colored lady, housework by the day or washing to take home; references. N-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted by woman experienced in comparison shopping, driving over large territory, also capable shopping guide; some experience personnel and welfare work; good knowledge both buying and selling. Box F-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG colored woman, cleaning, cooking, 50c an hour. Write Box J-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, many years' experience head waitress or hostess; capable, efficient; go anywhere; public or private. P-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, many years' experience meeting the public in and out of office, offers her services in any capacity. N-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

BORDERING salt water; excellent deep sea and harbor fishing; clams, lobsters and fresh vegetables; cool and quiet; terms $10.00 TRANQUILITY FARM, South Gushing, Maine.

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Lake and mountain resort; outdoor sports; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

LAKESIDE HOUSE
Beautifully situated on shore of Lake Winnisquam on D. W. highway; good boating, fishing and bathing; golf near by; special attention to auto parties. H. H. BENNETT, Prop., P. O. ADDRESS, LACONIA, N. H.

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Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7587
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $8.00

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WISCONSIN MOTHER, two adult children in Boston schools (Fall term), desires furnished home at reasonable rental. Address MRS. MARGARET F. DUNAWAY, 1109 So. Monitean Ave., Sedalia, Mo.

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BIRMINGHAM

SMART LUGGAGE
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 SECOND AVENUE
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE, N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5246

The Collegene May Now Select Her New Fall Wardrobe at
CAHEEN'S
Foremost in Fashion FARmost in Value
BLACH'S
of BIRMINGHAM
Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

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SHOW CARDS, BANNERS, OFFICE DOORS, WINDOWS, TRUCKS, REAL ESTATE, etc.
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24 Years' Experience
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Guarantee Shoe Co.
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GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

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Shine's
Walk-Over
The Store of Beautiful Shoes

MOVED!
MARINELLO GUILD BEAUTY PARLOR
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Cedar 78
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59A Unter den Linden, BERLIN Tel. A2 Flora 0178
11, Via Magenta, FLORENCE
903 Fox Building, PHILADELPHIA Tel. Rittenhouse 0126
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406 Nat'l Fid. Life Building, KANSAS CITY Tel. Victor 3702
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OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

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Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Gas and Oils
also Quaker State and Tiolene
High Pressure Greasing—Air-Lift Rack
CORAL WAY at DOUGLAS ROAD

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A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

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Bon Ami
The MODERN CLEANER
The Wheless Sanitary Market
Service With Friendliness
924 NORTH ANDREWS AVE. Phone 9142

ALFAR
CREME PERMANENT
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
Las Olas Blvd. at Federal Highway
FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida

FORT MYERS

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Meyers Jewelry Co.
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Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

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WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupon

August White Sale Continues All Month
Cohen Brothers

Furchgott's
GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
37 W. FORSYTH ST.
Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
37 WEST FORSYTH STREET

LEVY'S ADAMS at HOGAN
Ultra-smart Apparel for Men and Women Conservatively Priced!
NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING
STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 22445.

LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Shell Gas and Oil
Complete Tire Service
Accessories at all our filling stations
2175 NE 22nd Ave. 640 NW 12th Ave.
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Headquarters Filling Station
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MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
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1263 West Flagler Street

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Phone
Miami, Fla. 2-5111

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Blank Book Manufacturers
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Studio of
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Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 28375

Nordell's
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Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
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The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

YOWELL-DREW CO.
36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
2 Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers

WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave.
Phone 3176

PALM BEACH

CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

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Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

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Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 Tampa Street
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BEAUTIFUL SHOES HATS

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(Continued)

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Tampa Sidney Farms Dairy Company
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MEN AND BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 203 TWIGGS

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Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
FLAMINGO DRIVE & FY.
PHONE 7176

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ATLANTA

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Mays
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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"Suits the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

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Furs Relined, Repaired and Redyed
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A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
Announcing Our Fall and Winter Opening on Tuesday, August 25, 1931.
Also please take notice:
We Have Moved to
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Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"
218-219 Norris Bldg. 223 Peachtree

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsyths St. N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys.
Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Everything Electrical
BYCK ELECTRIC CO. INC.
139 BULL STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

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Furniture—Carpets
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Family Washing & Rough Dry
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BAY and BARNARD STS. PHONE 5113

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RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

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Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

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COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

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Dry Cleaning
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A Complete Cleaning Service
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Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Corner 2nd and College Streets
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 3-0833

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Representatives Radio Branch Paul Lattermann, Hannover-Kleefeld, Germany
RADIOBRANCHE, BEZIRKSVERTRETER auf Kommissionsbasis gesucht für Vertrieb von Netz-Transformatoren, -Drosseln, etc.

AUCTIONS WANTED

Melbourne — WANTED, MACHINERY AND TRADE STOCK AUCTIONS. J. W. STYLES & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 340 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, HAVE MADE A SPECIALTY OF THIS CLASS OF AUCTION FOR OVER 40 YEARS.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AUSTRIAN TYROL—Mountains, pine woods, glaciers; sun, peace, flowers; autumn especially beautiful. MISS ANDREW, Pension Waldrast, Mieders-in-Stubaital.

BUSINESS SERVICE

BERLIN — Auditor, officially accredited, taxation expert, including rates and taxes; mortgages, financing, real estate, property management. CARL WACHSMUTH, Kurfürstenstr. 19, Berlin W. 57. Telephone Kurfürst 1336-1337.

GOWNS

BERLIN—Dresses, plain and elegant. FRAU DORIS BEHN, Kaiserdamm 103/4, Gh.I. Easy payments. Einfache u. eleg. Kleider.

JEWELERS

BERLIN—Jewellery, watches, repairs, resetting, engraving, testing of pearls & other gems. HOUDELET, Sachverständiger. Invalidenstr. 33, II. Tel. D 3 Weidend. 9078.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

GERMANY — Young girls, also from abroad, received in harmonious home, most beautifully situated in Giant Mountains, HIRSCHBERG-RIESENGEBIRGE. Opportunity for all sports, mountaineering, theatres, concerts, socials. Special lessons if desired. Full board RM 150-180 monthly. Frau Maria V. Luttwitz, Fischerberg 24, Hirschberg, Riesengeb., Germany.

RAWALPINDI, INDIA—Comfortable suites with private sitting rooms; excellent cuisine; separate tables. MISS GORE, "Derrymore," Napier Road.

POST VACANT

LONDON, ENGLAND—Efficient Swiss maid for entire work of small five-roomed house; plain cooking essential; wages £48 per annum. Write "B," 80 Huntingfield Road, S. W. 15.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Clerk, many years' experience in assembling sample collections, expert shorthand typist, knowledge English, seeks suitable post, hosiery branch preferred. FRL. OLGA FISCHER, Chemnitz, Elsasserstr. 15.

GERMANY—Young forwarding clerk, 20, metal industry, seeks post of any kind. KURT PAUTSCH, Berlin O.112, Glatzerstr. 1.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—Trained kindergarten teacher desires position as governess with Christian Scientists (children up to 8 years); daily if preferred. MISS I. LIDDLE, 90 The Esplanade, Brighton Beach 85, X2488.

NAVAL officer, captain's patent, 38, seeks suitable post land or sea, shipping branch or similar, home or abroad; knowledge English, Scandinavian. JOHANNES WEISSE, Hamburg, Gr. Bleichen 90 bptr., Germany.

WELL educated Hamburg girl (21) nursery governess, seeks post in good German family, also abroad. RICHARD SENDHACK, Hamburg 36, Mittelstr. 42, Germany.

YOUNG business man, 24, seeks post of any kind, also abroad. HERBERT BROMBERG, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Mainzerstr. 33, Germany. Tel. Brabant 3676.

REST HOMES

STUTTGART—Quiet home for rest and study; Christian Scientists welcome. FRAULEIN ANNA KAUFMANN, Schwarenbergstr. 47, Stuttgart, Germany

ROOMS TO LET

HAMBURG—To let 2 rooms or fewer in flat; balcony, bath, cooking convenience, October 1; partial or full board preferably given; easy access; on view Tuesdays, Fridays 3-7. FRL. ELSE ZINKEISEN, Hamburg, Günthersstr. 86.II.

EUROPE

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

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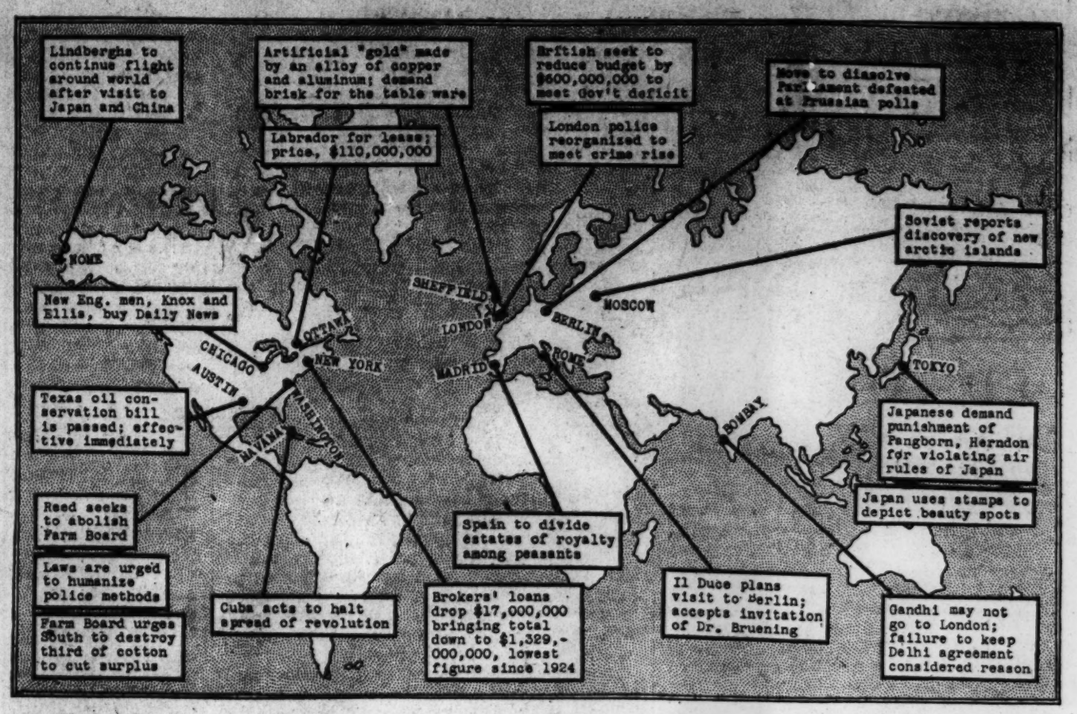
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Lindbergh to continue flight around world after visit to Japan and China
Artificial "gold" made by an alloy of copper and aluminum; demand brisk for the table ware
British seek to reduce budget by $600,000,000 to meet Gov't deficit
News to dissolve Parliament defeated at Prussian polls
Labrador for lease; price, $110,000,000
London police reorganized to meet crime rise
Soviet reports discovery of new arctic islands
HOME
New Eng. men, Knox and Ellis, buy Daily News
SHEFFIELD
LONDON
MOSCOW
BERLIN
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
AUSTIN
NEW YORK
MADRID
ROME
TOKYO
SYDNEY
HAVANA
WASHINGTON
Texas oil conservation bill is passed; effective immediately
Japanese demand punishment of Pangborn, Herndon for violating air rules of Japan
Japan uses stamps to depict beauty spots
Reed seeks to abolish Farm Board
Laws are urged to humanize police methods
Farm Board urges South to destroy third of cotton to cut surplus
Spain to divide estates of royalty among peasants
Cuba acts to halt spread of revolution
Brokers' loans drop $17,000,000 bringing total down to $1,329,000,000, lowest figure since 1924
Il Duce plans visit to Berlin; accepts invitation of Dr. Bruening
Gandhi may not go to London; failure to keep Delhi agreement considered reason

All Nature

Sweet-Scented Water Lily
(Castalia odorata)

Where: In fresh ponds and slow-flowing waters particularly near the eastern seacoast, throughout the temperate regions of North and South America.

Distinguishing features: Creamy white petals radiating in circles, the inner ones narrowing and passing gradually into golden center threads (stamens). Fragrant.

Use: The favorite food of deer. The rootstalks furnish a brown dye.

This beautiful little pond lily isn't quite sure what its name is as yet, for though William Aiton described it many years ago, it seems that further back in history another Latin name had been given. For this reason, the question of naming the fragrant vagabond has been referred to a committee of International Botanists, who will report their findings at the annual meeting of the organization this fall.

Regardless of what the name is, everyone who has ever been near a pond where these lilies grow is familiar with them. Even the deer, moose, muskrats or beavers are not particular what the name is; they love to browse on its tender pads or leaves.

In the morning the blossoms open wide to greet the day, while shortly after noon, no matter how strong the sun, they slowly close. Some of the rarer varieties have a pinkish tinge, deepening almost to a rose occasionally.

The fruit is oval in shape, ripening under water. The under side of the leaves and the stems are covered with a mucilaginous coating which makes them hard to pick. Indians used to gather the large creeping rootstalks and, after cooking them, grind them up and use them for flour with which they made small cakes.

Unlike other members of the water lily family, these common varieties may be easily transplanted in early spring to homemade pools, where they are able to withstand even the coldest of winters without harm.

In Lighter Vein

Tact

And the Pulitzer prize for diplomatic journalism should go to the Arkansas editor who printed the following item:

"Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of twenty summers, is visiting her twin brother, aged thirty-two."—*Ted Cook, in the New York American.*

Life of the Party

"So Joe was the life of the party?"

"Yeah. He was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."—*Life.*

Ohm-Made

"My, I didn't know you had electricity way out here."

"We generate it ourselves."

"Ohm talent, eh?" — *Good Hardware?*

Not Paid for Either

"You say that your shoes bother you? If the proverb is true, you have not paid for them."

"How absurd! Do my hat and my suit hurt me?"

The Home Meal

Mrs. Howe: "Does your husband appreciate home cooking?"

Mrs. Farr: "Oh my, yes. You know, we eat dinner every evening in a restaurant that specializes in home cooking."—*Pathfinder.*

A Quotation for Today

ARE you in earnest?
Seize this very minute.
What you can do or think you can,
Begin it.

—GOETHE.

The Mail Bag

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Mail Bag with much interest. Living in New York, as I do, with most of my friends but a telephone call away, I have not been able to widen my circle of friends as I should like to, consequently I do little corresponding. I am a business girl and a voice student. Last summer I studied at the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau, France, and next year I should like to study either in Germany, Italy or Austria.

Perhaps some of the Mail Baggers can help me with information or names of schools offering summer courses in these countries. I should also like to hear from other readers.

Margaret M.

Oswego, New York

Dear Editor:

My home is in the historic city of Oswego. Not only is it noted for its history, but also for its manufacturing and commerce. We have here the Diamond Match Factory, which exports matches all over the world. Besides the match factory we have the Oswego Candy Works, Oswego Tool Company and Oswego Shade Cloth Company. Oswego is the terminal of a branch of the New York State Barge Canal, and it is also a lake and river port. The State Normal School is located here.

I am 17 years of age and should like to correspond with boys anywhere.

Ronald B.

Park Ridge, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Monitor and especially the Mail Bag. The "All Nature" articles are just the thing I want to make up a book for one of my studies next year. I appreciate them very much. I am nearly 15 and I like to read and swim. I should like to correspond with girls, especially from France and Germany. France is so picturesque and quaint and Germany seems to be so lovely. I should love to live in both countries.

We live in a suburb of 10,000 people, away from the shopping district. Our house is on a through street and it is so interesting to study the different types of faces that go by. I like to read poetry, especially humorous poems. We read quite a lot of classical poems and prose in school. Scott's "Lady of the Lake" was one of them and I enjoyed it so much.

Jewel W.

Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I am 12 years old and have read the Mail Bag for a number of years. For four years I lived in the Hawaiian Islands and have been through the Panama Canal.

Next school term I will be in the ninth grade. I am a Boy Scout and have just come back from the R. O. T. C. summer camp.

I am interested in old money, ships, books, military coats of arms and sports. I am also collecting stamps and should like to exchange stamps with boys of foreign countries.

Lawrence H. C. Jr.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am writing to you in the hope of gaining pen pals interested in the Girl Guide Movement, through the Mail Bag Column. I'm particularly keen to hear from another Guide who would exchange ideas on camping, sports, stunts, games and weekly meetings. I already have a handy book filled with Monitor clippings of games, handcraft and stories, which have been most useful to me during the winter meetings, and at camp, too, where the Guides play several games every evening. Still, new ideas are always welcome, and so I should like to hear from Girl Guides and Guiders all over the world, and American Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, too.

With many thanks, and best wishes to the Mail Bag.

Viola G.

West Townsend, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have read the Mail Bag and have wanted to write to it. We are spending our summer in a typical little New England town. There is an old mansion here that was built before the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, it was used to harbor slaves. There is a white brick in the chimney which indicated that soldiers could stop there and an underground tunnel which runs from the house to the water's edge, about 100 feet away. It is all very interesting.

I am 15 years old and should like to correspond with girls in this country or abroad. I studied French last year, so I should especially like to hear from someone in France.

All "contributions" (that means letters) gratefully received.

Persis D.

Seattle, Washington.

Dear Editor:

After my recent trip to Mt. Rainier I am rather enthusiastic and should like to tell of a few new points of interest I have learned. In shape, one could not compare it with Japan's great volcano, Mt. Fujiyama, for Mt. Rainier resembled a great tree stump with a vast spreading base and, an irregular broken top. When you view Mt. Rainier from below, the old crater rim has two outstanding peaks. Point Success is located on the southwest side and Liberty Cap on the northwest side. According to the latest measurements Mt. Rainier is 14,408 feet above sea level. This makes it one of the highest peaks in the United States.

If your space were not limited I would babble on for ever! Please remember I'm interested in everything and letters from girls anywhere will certainly be more than welcome. My age is 15.

Doris McR.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls:

Katherine L. (12), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Interested in poetry, nature study, swimming and collecting stamps.

Marian M. (13), Mukwanago, Wis.—Interested in music, books and outdoor sports.

Belle C. (14), Huntsville, Ala.—Especially from foreign countries. Interested in stamps and postcards.

Wood and Fire Puzzle

By changing one letter at a time, and making proper words each time, change the word wood to fire.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Transposal Puzzle:
Kate's, takes, steak, skate, stake.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Return

Omaha, Neb.

A NEGRO lad whose home is in Brooklyn was stranded here. He had been engaged to drive three men in a big car from New York City to the Pacific Coast, but some plans had evidently gone awry, and he was dismissed without warning, and, worse still, without any remuneration.

As he walked up Farnam Street with a troubled expression, he met the glance of a white youth near his own age who looked friendly. The colored boy was very hungry, so he asked the young man if he could arrange for him to get a bite to eat. He told his story frankly, and the youth handed him a dollar.

Before setting out to get the meal, however, the young Negro asked his benefactor if there was not something he could do in exchange for the money. The other did not know of anything, but, pressed further, admitted he had a car. The boy took his address and said he would come out and wash the car for him. The next day, Sunday, he was there bright and early, and washed and polished the car so that when the young man appeared he was surprised and touched with the other's effort and willingness to pay the small obligation.

Soon the father of the young man came out of the house and, seeing the shining car and the two boys, called his son aside and learned the particulars. He then talked to the Negro lad. That same day a smiling Negro boy boarded a train at the Union Station with a ticket in his hand for Brooklyn, and a Pullman reservation, and with money to meet the necessary traveling expenses on his way home.

A Word a Day

Protocol

Pronounced *pro'-to-kol*, with first *o* long, as in *old*, second *o* less sustained, as in *obey*, third short, as in *cod*.

This word is applied today to the first draft of a document or agreement, commonly to the text of an accord reached by representatives of certain nations—the final document being a treaty.

Our word is traced through the Middle French *protocole*, "the first draft or copy of a deed," allied to the Italian *protocollo*, which Florio defined as "a booke wherin scriveners register all their writings, anything that is first made and needeth correction." Further back we find the Late Latin *protocollum*, undoubtedly borrowed from the late Greek πρωτόκολλον (protokollon), literally, "first glued-on," which designated the first leaf glued onto a document, being compounded of πρῶτος (protos), "first" and κόλλᾶν (kollan), "to glue." The Roman Emperor, Justinian, decreed that public documents were always to be accompanied by such a leaf, showing briefly the nature of the contents, by whom drawn up, and under whose administration.

Example: "There was no need for the United States to sign the protocol drawn up at the conference on the German moratorium."

Notes and Queries

Hydrangea—Now that this beautiful shrub is beginning to dominate the landscape, let us refer to it properly, as *hy-dran'-je-a*, with *y* as *i* in *ice*, first *a* short as in *ran*, *e* as in *descend*, second *a* as in *sofa*. Avoid *hy-drain'-jah*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Cuba Seeks "Libertad"

SUPPOSEDLY, when the United States went to war with Spain in 1898 one of the chief purposes was "to free Cuba!" For years Cuban insurgents had been enlisting the sympathy—and help—of individual Americans in their struggle for "freedom." The Spanish-American War ended the rule of Spain, but it did not give Cuba freedom. Every few years since, there has been a rebellion accompanied by the cries, "Free Elections," "Freedom of the Press," "Overthrow the Oligarchical Régime."

For some time civil war has been threatened in Cuba. And once again the cry has been for "Libertad." Whether or not the armed revolt has been broken by the capture of Mario Menocal and Col. Carlos Mendieta, the insurrecto chieftains, that demand is not likely to cease. Resentment has been heaped up against the rule of President Machado, which has indeed fallen far short of the ideals of constitutional liberty. Elections have been farces. The press has been muzzled. Political opponents have been imprisoned. But the underlying motive of the present movement is less a desire for political liberty than for freedom from economic bonds.

The price of sugar is the secret. While prosperity reigned, little objection was raised to the Machado régime. And economic freedom would not be achieved by its overthrow. That can be won, not by political changes but by economic revolution, such as the overthrow of the one-crop system. That would put an end to the slavery of sugar. Many other things can be done to enable Cuba to realize on its great potential wealth. They will be done when freedom from ignorance and apathy is achieved. That is the freedom which Cuba—like every other country—needs.

Nor is it clear that a mere switch from one coterie of politicians to another would bring any immediate millennium of constitutional liberty. Señor Menocal has been the principal leader of the present revolt. Only a few years ago the United States was pressed to intervene in Cuba to restore constitutional rights. Mario Menocal was then President. Political freedom for Cuba would not be won by changing from Machado to Menocal.

Freedom is harder to come by than that. In this case, of course, it means popular government. And popular government is an edifice of slow and arduous building, of many trials, many hardships, many partial successes. The people of countries like the United States and Great Britain, which believe they have achieved democracy, frequently fail to maintain the unceasing vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Cuba is only in the kindergarten of democratic government. Freedom from traditions of personal rule and practices of political selfishness is the freedom she needs. Again, that awaits liberation from ignorance and apathy. Cuba's liberty—like that of every other country—must be achieved in her thinking. And it must be won by Cubans.

Continually pleas come from the island to the United States to intervene. Under the Platt Amendment, the United States is obligated and has the privilege of intervening for the preservation of Cuban independence, and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and to insure the honoring of debts. That does not mean that Washington will send warships to Havana to overthrow or to restore any particular régime. And as interpreted now by the State Department, it implies intervention only in case of political chaos in Cuba and her own people's failure to establish order.

This is the wise policy. Past experience with intervention has not been encouraging. The United States did some excellent sanitation work in Cuba. But landing marines has never cleaned up Cuban politics. Nor will further tutelage promote the growth of the self-reliance and self-control which form the core of genuine self-government—the freedom which Cuba—like all other nations—is seeking.

Meeting Relief Needs at Home

WHEN assurance that the cities of the United States will be able to meet the needs of unemployment relief this winter from their own resources is given to President Hoover by Mr. Allen T. Burns, executive director of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, as it has been given this week, the assurance comes from one who may be presumed to know whereof he speaks.

The association of which Mr. Burns is a responsible officer has completed organizations in 227 cities and is steadily extending its service activities into others. It represents a very large section of the organized philanthropies and social welfare institutions of the United States. When these groups declare the need can be met by local agencies there is strong support for the President's position that the cost of relief is primarily a local responsibility and should be borne accordingly.

In addition to the usual forms of charitable giving, news items of the last few days have contained some very useful ideas as to how communities, even those which seem most drained of money, can help themselves and their unemployed.

One of these was an account in the Monitor of how Dr. Johnston Myers, a minister in Chicago, with a small amount of financial support has organized unemployed truck drivers, with donated trucks, to bring into the city loads of surplus beans, peaches and potatoes which farmers are willing to dispose of for little or nothing. These foodstuffs are then distributed by the unemployed to the unemployed.

The other was an Associated Press item relating that the town of Alva, Okla., in the wheat belt, has traded a carload of flour for a carload of coal mined at Henryetta in the same State, the flour to be given to miners' families.

Here are ways of helping the unemployed to meet their own needs. After all, their needs are not for money, but for the food, clothing and shelter which money would buy. At the same time it is a commonplace that many of those most pressed by business and agricultural conditions are those who have surpluses of goods. If systems of barter between individuals or between communities can place supplies and services where they are needed without dependence upon money to effect the exchange, so much the better. If unemployed men and women are given opportunities to supply their own wants directly instead of indirectly, as many have done in community gardens this summer, they make gains in self-reliance as well as self-support.

If every community makes the utmost use, not only of its resources but also of its resourcefulness, there is good reason to believe with President Hoover that the needs of the coming winter for relief in the United States can be met adequately and humanely on the home sector without occasion for a dole from the Federal Government.

A Step in Empire Building

A MOVE toward the long-cherished ideal of British Empire economic unity has been made by Canada and Australia in framing a treaty which has been signed by the respective governments at Ottawa and Canberra to give preferential treatment to one another's produce.

Whereas hitherto each of these two British Dominions has granted to the other the benefit of preferential rates on a limited number of items in the respective tariff schedules, now the system is to be extended so as to cover the greater part of the trade. Mr. Parker Moloney, Australian Minister of Commerce, has expressed the opinion that the treaty will enable Australia to appropriate trade in Canada now in foreign hands. Mr. Henry H. Stevens, who occupies a corresponding position in the Government at Ottawa, says Canadian manufacturers, especially on the Pacific coast, will benefit by the concession which the treaty makes in respect of fish, timber and paper.

Canada and Australia have long afforded advantageous tariff rates to goods sent to them from Britain. Strenuous efforts were made at the Imperial Conference in London in 1930 to get the system extended and made reciprocal so far as the motherland was concerned, but these failed owing to opposition from the British Labor and Liberal Parties, where objection was seen to what was thought would send up the cost of living in the United Kingdom. This reason for opposition has since lost much of the force it once possessed owing to the growth of belief in British commercial circles that only if the home market be secured to the local manufacturer can capital become available for modernization of industrial methods necessary to enable Britain to recover its traditional position in world trade.

Now that a mutually satisfactory trade agreement has been reached between Ottawa and Canberra, endeavor is to be made to bring about similar tariff concord between Canada and New Zealand, thereby ending a dispute which the governments on both sides rightly deplore. The treaty is also likely to be useful from a world point of view, since mutual fiscal concessions between two British Dominions which it affects may be a step—small, perhaps, but in the right direction—toward the widening of markets generally.

A Yardstick for Novels

THE appetite of the novel reader is growing. Not that he wants more novels, but he appears to like a bigger meal off a single dish. It is as if he were determined to make publishers abandon their parsimoniousness of the period immediately after the war, when many authors were encouraged to economize in words in order that volumes might be slim. Indeed, before that time novelists themselves had been developing a taste for brevity. When the three-volume novel—the "three-decker"—went out of fashion, authors soon discovered that they could accommodate their plots and their thoughts to a single volume; and during several decades there was a tendency for novels to get shorter and shorter, which pleased the reviewers, whose task was simplified, and the sophisticated, who "read everything" with the minimum of effort.

Mrs. Wharton's masterpiece, "Ethan Frome," was no longer than 80,000 words. Jack London, perhaps, required a little more space; Upton Sinclair, in "The Jungle," a little more still; and Arnold Bennett, in novels which he considered important, expended himself in about 200,000 words.

But that is nothing to what we have been having lately. J. B. Priestley's "The Good Companions" was about 260,000 words in length, and the novel readers of Great Britain were so absorbed in digesting it that they had no time to read anything else. Arnold Bennett then decided to go Priestley one better, and produced "Imperial Palace," which attains nearly the length of "Pickwick Papers," which was designed to go on forever.

But that is not all. Miss Clemence Dane has made her latest bow to the public with a volume so bulky that it is alleged to require two porters to carry it; probably no one has counted the words, but there are between 300,000 and 400,000 of them. Where is it to stop? How is it to end? If this goes on, a great part of one's career will have to be devoted to the reading of a single book.

But even Miss Dane's tome has not succeeded in beating the record. At the time when most novels were short, M. Rolland deliberately set out to defy the fashion. He established a record for a century with "Jean Christophe," though his record was beaten by Proust when he completed "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu." But the latter was really many books. Even so, it fell short of the world's record, which probably still is held by the 600,000 or more of words in Tolstoy's "War and Peace."

But a writer must be a Tolstoy to get the world to absorb so much. At a moment when in every other walk of life economy is the watchword, is it tactful for authors to be so prodigal of words?

The Senate and the Budget

IN AN interesting and thought-provoking article on "Speaking of the Senate" in the Saturday Evening Post, Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire refers to the "shackles" which the Senate fastened on itself when it passed the budget legislation in 1921. According to the distinguished Senator, the shackles were self-imposed more or less by accident. He says:

> Upon the opening of our deliberations a vigorous altercation arose between Senator Underwood and me regarding the tenure of the Comptroller and the Director of the Budget. In the storm of this controversy substantially everything else was lost sight of, and when the bills finally emerged from committee, became law, and went into operation, we discovered, to the horror of many of us, that we had abdicated many of the principal functions of the senatorship.

When one recalls the "vigorous altercations" that occurred between President and Senate over relief appropriations last session, one is driven to the conclusion that the shackles are rather loosely worn. Budget legislation was long overdue. It has introduced some order into government finances. But it has not abated by a jot the privilege of legislators to spend money whenever they feel so disposed. This is their constitutional privilege—one not shared by other representative assemblies. In England, for instance, no private member may insert an item in any appropriation bill or increase any item beyond the sum asked for by the Government. For this reason the British generally find that on a year's operations they have lived within their budget.

No matter how skillfully drawn an American budget may be, however, the imponderable is always what extra expense Congress will saddle onto the Administration. Last fiscal year, partly as the result of congressional spending, the budget was nearly $1,000,000,000 out. At this moment, President Hoover, in preparing his executive budget for next December, has bidden the heads of the government departments retrench on their estimates, so that he can keep finances within the reduced revenue available to the Treasury. Good reason for this campaign is furnished by the business recession. If revenues continue to fall and expenses to rise, a new bond issue will have to be authorized or new taxes imposed. But the President's efforts may be set at naught by congressional appropriations for the relief or benefit of their constituents. For instance, the campaign to pay the veterans' bonus in full is already under way.

Even Senator Moses, though conscious of "shackles," seems to be satisfied with the budget system. "I am not inclined to doubt," he says, "that on the whole the results have been beneficial." Would the system not be improved, however, if some way were devised to soften, if not to obviate, the constant "fencing matches," to use Lord Bryce's expression, between Executive and Legislature and between Senate and House whenever public spending is in debate?

The Senator from New Hampshire prognosticates a stormy time when the next Congress meets. Perhaps he has in view, besides the interparty rivalry to be expected from the close matching of Democrats and Republicans in the House, another series of battles over appropriations. None can doubt the great benefit inhering in a system which reserves the spending of money to the Legislature. But it is the enemy of budgetary order, leading to waste of public time and unnecessary controversy, and reasonable men should set about making it work better.

Editorial Notes

This idea of "staggering" the working hours to prevent an overload of traffic at the end of the day might also be applied to the sending out of monthly statements. A heavy downpour of "please remit" on the first of the month would then be reduced to a light shower every few days.

Mr. Frank Hawks, who has been made an honorary Indian chief, measures distances in so many thousands of miles to the day, while the ancestors of his adopted brothers noted distances by so many "sleeps" (twenty-four hours).

Next to seeing the sights while away on a vacation, the best thing is to talk about them in detail after one gets back home and the neighbors begin to ask questions.

With the growing use of streamlining to increase speed, many business people now no doubt look forward to the appearance of streamlined office boys.

There may be two sides to every question. So are there two sides to every mirror, but only one side gives an accurate representation of the subject.

Add to signs of prosperity: The removal of the "To Let" sign from the other half of many two-car garages.

Where Does Slovenia Begin?

By R. H. MARKHAM

BLED (SLOVENIA)

WHERE does Slovenia begin? Where everything is green and fresh and inviting. Where nature and men help one another. Where everything is in order; where buildings, fences and roads are kept up; where the meadows are as smooth as lawns and the forests as clean as parks. Where nothing is wasted, or "gone to seed," or dilapidated. Where flowers beam from all the windows; where people carry burdens in very convenient hand carts rather than on their backs; where everyone wears shoes and stockings even in summer time; where the woods are full of hikers, the trains full of excursionists and the churches full of worshipers.

Slovenia is a very neat and tidy little land in the very northwest corner of Jugoslavia. You come into it from the west through Italy and from the north through Austria. Its chief city, Ljubljana, where two main European railway lines meet, is a modest, bustling, beautiful place, strikingly characteristic of all Slovenia and the Slovenes. It is built about a lofty hill crowned by a huge old fortress, stretches out in several directions along the banks of streams and blends, on one side, into a vast, beautifully kept park which seems to extend to the furthest confines of Slovenia itself; it rejoices in a university, theater, opera, people's home, several large hotels, a number of excellent stores, several huge restaurants and a fairground.

* * *

It is not a gay, but a very earnest, clean, self-respecting place. Its inhabitants are thrifty, frugal and practical. Wherever you go in the town you see countless evidences of thought, care and skill. The outdoor shops, the large market, daily filled with village produce and with the handiwork of peasant homes, the toylike street cars that do their work very efficiently, the booths from which neatly dressed women sell the daily papers, the solid farm animals and jaunty wagons, the yearly fair, always attracting great crowds of local people and exhibiting the products of hundreds of little shops and workrooms as well as of large modern factories—all reveal a virile, progressive, competent folk. There is little splurge and ostentation, but much hearty cordiality, a native sense of worth and the general utilization of all that nature offers.

This is Europe and not the Balkans. Slovenia has always been on the western side of the millennial that has divided this part of the world into two parts. It is one with Switzerland, Austria and southern Germany. If you should fly from Bavaria across Austria into Slovenia, you could not tell where the borders are. If you should fly from Switzerland across Austria into Slovenia you would hardly know where one land ends and another begins. And you would find it all the more difficult because of the fact that in all the cities of Slovenia you would hear a great deal of German spoken. You would find German language papers and books, many German-speaking tourists and business men, German goods of every sort and a German civilization. This is really a part of the Teutonic world in many ways, the edge of central Europe, nearer to Vienna than to Belgrade.

* * *

And that is one of the reasons why Slovenia is so delightful a land in which to tour. Westerners feel at home here. It is not, to be sure, so quaint, exotic and queer as the Orient, but it is more inviting, reassuring, comfortable. It is one of the most picturesque places in the world, is easily accessible, offers cheap prices and affords visitors an unusual variety of pleasures and satisfactions.

The place in which it takes the greatest pride is Bled, a deep, clear and warm lake, surrounded by lofty wooded mountains. One end of the lake is lined with excellent new hotels, baths, boarding houses and places of amusements, while the other is quieter and more reserved. Fleets of gay gondolas ply over the tranquil, limpid waters, many of them headed toward one of the chief spots of interest, a tiny green island, amid the whispering woods of which is an ancient church of myths and legends. At few resorts is better swimming to be found than in the deep, clear waters of Bled, and now a number of new large bathhouses make the best places along the shores available to all visitors.

Tennis tournaments, water sports and other games add to the attraction of the lake. It has indeed become the summer capital of Jugoslavia. King Alexander goes there every year with his family and is followed or preceded by most of the foreign diplomats attached to his court as well as being accompanied by many of his own ministers.

All these attractions of climate, magnificent mountains, boating, bathing, good hotels and distinguished guests have made Bled the choicest summer resort in the Balkans—being rivaled only by Sinaia in the Carpathian Mountains, where the Rumanian royal family summers, but Sinaia has no lake. One can get excellent board and lodging in Bled at the finest hotels for from $2 to $3 a day.

Bohinsko Ezero or Lake, which is only a few miles from Bled higher up in the mountains and very near the Italian border, is wilder, larger, colder and more austere. It is quiet and somewhat secluded. A number of modern hotels and boarding houses nestle in the woods along its shores, good roads and railroads connect it with central Europe and from it winding paths lead up to many of the most magnificent and challenging mountains in Europe. Bohinsko Ezero takes one out of the rush and strain of urban life, frees one from the burden of conventions, social obligations and crusades, delivers one from the urge of getting ahead or keeping at the front of the procession, and places him in intimate touch with one of the kindest, serenest, and most majestic aspects of nature. With its massive, wooded mountains and the higher bare peaks, Bohinsko Ezero challenges and invites you, but it will not pamper or coddle you and promises no banal distractions.

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Somewhat more genial and comfortable wooded resorts are Rogoshka Slatina, Doberna, Rimske Toplitse and a number of others in the northeastern part of Slovenia, not so very far from the Austrian border. Lying amid low, forest-covered hills and clustered about natural springs, they are always cool and refreshing. They usually impose a wholesome régime of restful quiet upon the guests. Walks lined by ancient tall trees, parks, fountains, tennis courts, excellent hotels, and good communications have made these hill resorts among the most popular in Jugoslavia.

And for stalwart, robust, daring hikers Slovenia is one of Europe's promised lands. The popular emblem of Slovenia, indeed, is the hiker's feathered cap, short pants and clog-nailed shoes. An energetic tourist society has laid out trails to all the highest peaks and very attractive mountain huts abound, offering shelter at the end of the day's journey. There are foaming waterfalls, raging rapids, natural bridges, mountain lakes, dark forest recesses and sheer, defiant crags; there are inns along obscure paths, suspension sidewalks under menacing boulders, small mountain villages, woodmen's camps and everywhere order, cleanliness and beauty, making of Slovenia a thrilling and delightful place to tramp in.

And when one has got enough of these mountains and lakes, these staid villages and stolid cities, church-crowned hills and frugal peasants, upon all of which the Teutons have left a deep impress, one may go by autobus or train to neighboring provinces, where the Latins and Venetians have left scores of little Venices or where the Turks have left an Oriental red-fezzed island of graceful minarets, or where gaunt mountains and bare black rocks guarded the only inviolable citadel of Christianity in the Balkan Peninsula—all in Jugoslavia.

Notes From German Cities

Potsdamer Platz 100 Years Old

THE busiest center in Berlin, the Potsdamer Platz, is celebrating its centenary. It existed in a modest way more than 100 years ago, but was then known as the Platz vor dem Potsdamer Tor, or the Square before Potsdam Gate. Its growth was rapid and the traffic became in the course of time seriously congested. The reason for this was that until comparatively recently almost every tram or omnibus going North to South or East to West was compelled for some inexplicable reason to cross Potsdamer Platz. Nobody seemed able to cope with the traffic, five busy thoroughfares leading from the square. London policemen were invited to Berlin to proffer their expert advice, but there was no improvement and casualties were of almost daily occurrence. Finally the former Kaiser decided to look into the matter personally and took up his station in mufti one evening in the rush hours, standing in the shadow of the big clock that was then one of the city's landmarks. He was much perturbed at the disorder and peremptorily demanded speedy reform. Things then became more normal. In 1872 the Potsdamer Bahnhof was erected just off the square, the station leading not only to Potsdam, but far beyond. A few years later the huge Wertheim Stores, now one of the most handsome buildings in Berlin, began in a small way in the busy Leipziger Strasse, leading from Potsdamer Platz; fine hotels sprang up; the lofty traffic tower in the center, regulating the traffic by lights, was built seven years ago, and today the Platz is a representative feature of the great capital. The historical café and confectionery which occupied for nearly 100 years a corner of the Platz was a famous meeting place for country cousins who, sitting over their refreshments in the little garden, could watch the traffic. The proprietor of the café took out a patent for a delectable sweetmeat exactly 100 years ago: it consisted of a slab of "chocolate," composed of sugar, cocoa, and extract of beef!

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Anglo-German Amity Grows

Anglo-German friendship, it is felt here quite generally, has received a very valuable impulse by the visit of the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and of the Reich's Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, to Chequers and the return visit of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, to Berlin. The Germans have always cherished friendly feelings toward the English and the Americans, with which nations they feel themselves akin. German opinion may differ on many political questions of international and national affairs but there is one question on which all Germans seem to think alike, the friendly relations with England. Dr. Hans Becker, Cologne, founder of the "Holiday Fellowship," writes in the Koelnische Zeitung, "There is no serious party in Germany, and that is saying much," he continues, "which would oppose friendship with England." He then relates how, one year after the war, the English took the first step to foster Anglo-German friendship, when the founder of the "Coöperative Holidays Association and Holiday Fellowship" sent a letter to several Germans on this matter. In later years Dr. Becker founded a "Holiday Fellowship" in Germany with headquarters in Cologne. The first shy effort was made in 1928 when a group of fifteen Germans was brought into contact with a group of twenty-five Englishmen in Diez on the Lahn River. Since then countless Englishmen have been afforded an opportunity to come into close contact with Germans, and the holiday time for both has been put to good use. In this connection it might be mentioned that English students are coming in large numbers to Germany this year to acquaint themselves with the German way of hiking.

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Raphael Canvas Is Restored

Raphael's famous painting, in possession of the city of Dresden, known throughout the world as the "Sixtinische Madonna," has now undergone most careful repairing. This work of restoring old masters is perhaps one of the most painstaking and interesting occupations imaginable. Dresden acquired this painting—which is now about 400 years old—in 1754 and it remained untouched for more than seventy years.

In 1826, an Italian, by the name of Palmaroli, restored it. He strengthened the canvas by pasting a second sheet of canvas on the back of the original one and he repaired slight damages which the painting itself had suffered. But, although hermetically enclosed by glass and frame, the color, of late, had begun to raise itself in places and the danger existed that small particles might peal off. What had happened was that the color had become dry, or "starved," to use the technical expression. Experts were called to Dresden to give their verdict. It was decided to fix the loose particles and to restore to the color its old elasticity by treating it in the usual way with wax and resin. But the attempt to saturate both canvases with these mediums failed as they could not penetrate Palmaroli's strong canvas and the thick layer of paste with which he had affixed it. So nothing remained to be done but to remove as much of his canvas and the paste as possible. Only after this had been accomplished could wax and resin be successfully applied, giving new strength to the color. It turned out that Raphael's original canvas was still in excellent condition. In order to preserve it, it was reinforced again by a new second canvas. Thus this exquisite masterpiece of the great Italian painter has been preserved for further centuries to enjoy.